

Poll humiliation would bring Labour blood-letting

Moderate union leaders are preparing to reappraise the Labour movement's policies if the Labour Party loses heavily on Thursday.

Many "safe" Labour seats may be at risk from abstentions by black and Asian voters, an opinion poll suggests.

Britain could lead the world again as it had led the first industrial revolution, Mrs Thatcher said on television.

Unions seek a new approach to bridge the credibility gap

Moderate trade union leaders are preparing for a radical reappraisal of the Labour movement's policies in the wake of their party's widely expected humiliation at the polls on Thursday.

The outcome is expected to be a shift back towards the political centre, abandoning some of the more extreme left-wing attitudes on issues such as the Common Market, nuclear disarmament and incomes policy.

It is even being suggested that the Trades Union Congress should revise its policy of boycotting the Thatcher Administration on issues such as trade union law, in order to regain some influence on the direction of economic policy.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Right-wing union leaders have gone along quietly but reluctantly with hard-line TUC and Labour Party conference policies for the sake of unity in the run-up to the election. But they now argue privately that the left-wing strategy has failed.

In public the union "barons" who dominate the pressure group, Trade Unions for Labour Victory, still insist that Labour can win on Thursday, and refuse to rock the electoral boat by openly discussing what will happen if Mrs Thatcher performs as well as the opinion polls suggest.

But privately some leading moderates are talking of a "credibility gap" that has opened up between trade union and Labour political leaders on the one hand and traditional party supporters on the other, who did not believe that a Foot government could bring unemployment down to less than a million or take Britain out of the EEC "just like that".

"Things like incomes policy, the Common Market and even our approach to nationalism will have to be looked at," a prominent moderate said. "I think there will be a demand now to say 'We have tried all this - and they don't believe us'. There is a credibility gap in all these policies."

The Labour Party rank and file, men and women, have looked at the programme and said it isn't on. So I think we will see a shift. It may not be all that easy, because there will be some blood-letting from both sides.

Signs of political discontent are likely to emerge at a series of key union conferences in the coming weeks, starting next week with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, whose moderate general secretary still refuses to contemplate anything except a Labour victory.

The inquiry will continue at the conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, whose general secretary, Mr David Williams, is a member of Labour's national executive, and then at the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at the end of the month.

A powerful rearguard action will be fought by the left at the end of the conference season early next month.

But running parallel with that activity is the preparation of policy motions for the September congress of the TUC, which must be submitted by mid-July.

The moderates are expected to make some moves at that stage, though how far they will go is not clear.



Tory baby: Mrs Thatcher talking to Katherine Malins, aged 10 months, daughter of the Conservative candidate for Croydon, North West, during her tour of the constituency.

Financial Times says call for all-out strike is political

The crisis at the Financial Times deepened yesterday as the National Graphical Association called a total strike of craft print workers and management said the dispute was now "a political issue".

Both sides in the week-old dispute have been called to the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service "this morning in an eleven-hour effort to get the paper back on the streets before polling day."

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the FT, has written to the Prime Minister and leaders of the other main political parties proposing legislation "at least in the case of Fleet Street" to make agreements with unions legally enforceable.

National officials of the NGA yesterday called on strike nearly 300 members of the union following the dismissal of 114 machine managers, timehands and readers by the company. The dispute is over a pay claim lodged on behalf of 18 machine managers.

FT management estimates that the dispute has already cost the company about £600,000, and the cost of paying dispute benefit of £40 a week to NGA strikers will be about £12,000 a week for the financially hard-pressed union.

During today's talks the two sides are likely to concentrate on tentative proposals for wage increases of between £5 and £10 a week for machine minders in return for increased print runs.

The company wants to increase the present run of 250,000 to at least 275,000. NGA officials insist that if production rises to 300,000 copies a night, a third press line must be brought into operation with full staffing.

After two fruitless days of negotiations at the weekend, the management said in a letter to all staff yesterday that it was not prepared to accept "preconditions" to enable normal working to be resumed, and added that its view of the NGA as "lacking credibility, authority and responsibility as a negotiating body has been considerably reinforced".

The company is not preparing at this stage to issue protective notices to other print workers and journalists, but the shift into political gear is expected to create further tension in the NGA.

In his letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Hare says: "The Financial Times is a non-political national newspaper. I think it must be common ground among all the main parties that it is undesirable that a national newspaper should be stopped by industrial action during a national election campaign."

"Such disruption also conjures up the thoughts abroad of the malaise of British industrial relations. I think it would be common ground that the enormous disproportion of damage which a union such as the NGA can inflict on a national newspaper at any time by closing a newspaper by withdrawing a proportion of its workforce places an extra responsibility on the union or unions."

He complained that the FT was "negotiating in a morass" with various centres of power within the NGA.

Roach 'put gun in his mouth'

By Nicholas Timmins

The pathologist who examined Mrs Celia Roach, aged 21, who died of shotgun wounds in the entrance of Stoke Newington police station in January, told the inquest yesterday that he believed the injury was self-inflicted.

Dr Peter Vanezis told the inquest, at Clerkenwell County Court, the the shotgun had been placed inside the mouth and gripped with the teeth. "If anyone else had placed the shotgun in Mr Roach's mouth I would have expected to see damage to the mouth or lips, and there was none."

But Dr Vanezis, of the London Hospital Medical College, added under prolonged questioning from Mr Michael Mansfield, for the Roach family, that he could not be "100 per cent certain" that the injury was self-inflicted.

Mr Mansfield suggested that if Mr Roach had been speaking, perhaps to someone he knew, the sawn-off shotgun could have been put in his mouth. Dr Vanezis said: "It is a possibility", but added: "It is highly unlikely."

He acknowledged that there were abrasions inside Mr Roach's lips, but said they were much more consistent with injury from the explosion in the mouth than from the gun being introduced by someone else from outside.

Mr James Roach, told the inquest that his son had been depressed after his release from prison. Once he had said he was going to jump out of an upstairs window, but he came back down and said: "I don't want to hurt myself."

Mr Roach challenged a statement taken by the police, in which he said his son had been acting strangely and talking about suicide. He was not told of his son's death for two and a half hours after he arrived at Stoke Newington police station, he said.

Report, page 3

School holiday ends in crash tragedy

A teacher was killed and more than 20 children were injured when the coach taking them on a school holiday to France collided with a lorry on the M5 in Devon early yesterday.

Some of the injured children were seriously hurt. The coach, carrying 25 children and a teacher, was travelling from Exeter to France. It was carrying a large amount of luggage, including sports equipment and food.

The lorry, a large articulated vehicle, was travelling in the same direction. The collision occurred at a junction where the coach was turning right and the lorry was travelling straight ahead.

The teacher, Mrs Debra Moss, aged 28, of Kendal, Her party from the Lakes School, a comprehensive near Lake Windermere, included 40 children and four teachers.

Page 3

Buoyant Thatcher denies extremism

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night set herself the target of turning Britain into a world-beater, declaring in a marathon question and answer session with a cross-section of 500 North-west voters: "As we let the first industrial revolution, we can lead the way again."

Mrs Thatcher so enjoyed her recorded 15-minute session for last night's Granada Television *World in Action* Special, that she insisted on giving an encore performance which could not be broadcast.

The programme included 15-minute sessions, recorded separately, with Mr Michael Foot and Mr David Steel and showed that the Prime Minister could not be more buoyant. But Mrs Thatcher was clearly determined to crush any suggestion that the Conservatives were hiding extreme policies.

She said: "We have no extremists in our party. We have four years' record behind us. There has been nothing extreme and there is nothing extreme in this manifesto."

Mrs Thatcher also said: "There is no secret manifesto. I do not stop a 'think tank' thinking even if I don't like their thoughts, and it would be a pretty poor government that stopped a 'think tank' thinking."

Black vote threat to Labour

By Nicholas Timmins

Many traditionally safe Labour seats in Britain's inner cities may be at risk in the general election through widespread abstentions by black voters, an opinion poll carried out for London Weekend Television suggests.

The poll suggests that only 51 per cent of blacks, who traditionally vote overwhelmingly for Labour, are likely to vote on Thursday and that only one in three are certain to do so, while even among Asian voters, who traditionally have a higher turnout than whites, only 61 per cent say they are certain to vote.

The poll, of 1,000 black and Asian voters, was carried out by Harris Research Centre for a joint *Black on Black* and *Eastern Eye* election special to be broadcast on LWT tonight.

According to the programme, a low turnout in 45 Labour seats where there is a large black population would result in Labour losing these "safe" seats. Professor Ivar Crewe, of Essex University, said the likely figures are "astonishingly low".

Mr Michael Phillips, a black journalist and former editor of *West Indian World*, said he saw the figures as a protest against Labour, "as not having done anything to repay the attachment of the black community for a long time".

The failure, he said, to select black candidates for safe seats meant "blacks have generally been disillusioned".

From the poll figures there is little evidence that blacks and Asians are swinging from Labour to the other parties. Asked how they would vote, only seven per cent of Asians and five per cent of blacks said they would vote Conservative.

Those figures will come as a disappointment to the Conservatives.

The poll suggests that the Alliance vote among the ethnic minorities may be marginally up on the Liberal vote in 1979, but only to seven per cent among Asians and four per cent among blacks.

Most reject 'glorying in slaughter' claim

A telephone poll by Audience Selection, published in *The Sun* today shows 45 per cent of those approached supporting the Conservatives; 28 per cent the Alliance and 24 per cent Labour.

Those called were also asked if they agreed or disagreed with Mr Healey's recent statement that Mrs Thatcher had been glorying in slaughter, and 24 per cent agreed with 76 per cent disagreeing.

Mr Tebbit's recent statement that unemployment trend was continuing to slow and that the United Kingdom was doing better than many other countries was also put to those called.

The minister's optimism was shared by 33 per cent, of whom 67 per cent were Conservative, 13 per cent Labour and 14 per cent Alliance supporters.

The poll was taken on Sunday June 5 when 1,038 people were telephoned.

LATEST OPINION POLLS

Sample taken on June 5 by Audience Selection for the Sun.

Conservatives	45%
Labour	24%
Alliance	28%
Others	3%

Why Japan air travellers went by train

By John Lawless

The dramatic impact which one crash can have on an airline was demonstrated yesterday when Japan Air Lines (JAL) reported its first loss in eight years.

The main reason was the so-called "February 9 incident". On that date last year, a pilot, later proved to have been suffering from acute schizophrenia, flew a DC8 aircraft into Tokyo Bay, killing 24 people.

He had been on a domestic flight, and after the incident almost 5,000 passengers a day switched to internal flights run by rival airlines, or forsook the air altogether in favour of cars and trains.

Since then, JAL has resorted to tactics borrowed both from supermarkets and Japanese feudal culture to woo back passengers. It is giving away free towels, umbrellas, beach balls and even inflatable toy jumbos jets to anyone who can produce three used ticket stubs.

The battle with its closest rival, All Nippon Airways, reached a peak on St Valentine's Day, when all JAL passengers were handed a box of chocolates. The "gift war", as it has been dubbed, has reached such proportions that the Japanese Government felt obliged to step in and privately warn the combatants to tone down their attacks.

JAL's formerly high standards of service needed restoring to the point where its management felt impelled to introduce *karuma-za* meetings for its staff.

Both managers and staff go to a local temple or traditional Japanese restaurant and sit on rush mats in a circle. Disputes were settled in this way in olden days. Attendance is not compulsory though the airline's performance is discussed.

The results have been good enough for JAL to reduce its loss on domestic services from about 20 per cent immediately after the Tokyo Bay crash to a 10 per cent for the year as a whole.

Internal traffic is especially important to the airline, representing 60 per cent of its business. It carried 8,212,977 travellers within Japan last year, at a time when its international passengers were growing by 2 per cent to reach 4,896,191. On international flights, JAL has launched a super-executive class.

But with the yen weakening against the dollar, and with fuel bills paid for in the US currency, JAL's fuel cost we up by 4 per cent last year, to account for almost 30 per cent of all operating costs.

The result: a 159 per cent decrease from last year's 5,937m yen (£15.2m) profit to a loss of 3,501m yen (£8.9m).

Volga boat tragedy kills many

Moscow (Reuters) - A Soviet passenger ship was involved in a serious accident on the Volga river on Sunday in which many of those on board were killed, according to a government statement last night.

The statement, carried by state television, named the vessel as the Alexander Suvorov and said only that the accident had occurred near the town of Ulyanovsk and had "caused human casualties".

The unusual nature of the announcement and the fact that a high-level government commission would investigate the accident made clear that the death toll is high.

The statement said the Government was taking measures to help the families of all those killed. The omission of a reference of aid also being given to the injured suggests that all on board were killed.

Euro-rail cards for pensioners

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

For just £5 pensioners in Britain will soon become entitled to half-price rail fare throughout Europe.

That is the price of a new senior European railcard (RES), to be introduced in a few weeks' time by British Rail in association with European members of the Paris-based International Union of Railways.

The card will give pensioners half-price travel in Belgium, the Irish Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland - and a third off the normal fare in Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia.

The card must be renewed annually and must be held with British Rail's senior citizen's railcard, which costs £10 and entitles the holder to cheap travel in Britain for a year.

These have been strong sellers for years, generating about 30 million journeys a year and earning an extra £40m for British Rail.

At half-price, rail travel on the continent becomes even cheaper for pensioners than air or the coaches that have been popular with them hitherto.

For example, a half-price rail return to the French Riviera (Nice) is under £66, compared with £108 in summer (£98 off-season) by the new Epsom Coaches service from London Victoria, operated as part of the European Supabus network announced a fortnight ago.

Welcoming the scheme last night, a British Rail spokesman said it might be extended later to cover other groups, such as people under 24 and families, at present offered reduced price travel in Britain through their railcard schemes.

Antiques at Garrard

An early English bracket clock. Dutch striking and hour repeating. Date Circa 1680. Maker: Joseph Knibb London.

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Disaster at Bluff Cove

Britain's worst casualties of the Falklands war were sustained in a single day, June 8, 1982, with the sinking of the Sir Galahad, carrying 350 Welsh Guards. The results of an inquiry into the disaster were never made public, but on the Spectrum page, Jenny Rathbone reveals what really happened at Bluff Cove.

Sport in South Africa

David Miller ask whether the time has come for the world to change its attitude towards the country whose racial policies have barred it from full participation in international sport.

Nicaragua expels US envoys

Washington said it would protest at Nicaragua's decision to expel three US diplomats in Managua accused of plotting to destabilize the Sandinista Government. They were said to have helped to plan the assassination of senior officials.

Pound rallies on poll hopes

Sterling rallied sharply after last week's losses as a result of denials of a cut in the Nigerian oil price and weekend polls predicting a landslide Tory win for the Conservatives. But it later fell back to close 1 cent up at \$1.5765.

ANC reprieves

South Africa reprieved three members of the underground African National Congress, but said three others would be hanged for attacks in which four black policemen were killed.

Feline awards

The highly acclaimed musical, *Cats*, has won seven of Broadway's Tony awards, including best musical, best director, for Trevor Nunn, and best score, for Andrew Lloyd Webber.

TV-am gains

TV-am's recast breakfast programme gained 100,000 extra viewers in the week ended May 22, while the BBC's breakfast audience dropped.

Royal Hawke

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's republican Prime Minister, had tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday and will have lunch with the Queen today.

I thought democracy was about having a choice...

TRY LAMARQUE COMINGS

Malawi fears

Reports that President Hastings Banda of Malawi intends to take a year's sabbatical in Britain have unsettled the country. Some army officers and politicians have hurriedly left.

Leader page, 15

Letters: On world economy, from Mr W. Shepherd, and Dr E. Halsall; conquest, from Professor M. Howard; doctors' pay, from Dr E. R. Beck and others.

Leading articles: Conservative campaign: Estonia; Malawi. Features, pages 10, 11, 14

Triumph for the pollster: Detente comes to Asia; John Pardo's election column. Spectrum: Interview with Prince Rainier. Fashion: Keep-fit clothes. Computers, pages 22, 23

Information technology and the election: a sixth-former in search of a career: a new form of lending in libraries. Obituaries, page 16

The Rev Dr Eric Abbott, Sir Anthony Lewis

Home News	2-5	Events	30
Overseas	6-8	Law Report	38
Arts	12	Book Review	38
Bridge	16	Science	2
Business	17-21	Sport	24-26
Court	16	TV & Radio	29
Crossword	30	Theatre	29
Diary	34	Weather	30

Man given second heart transplant in three years by Papworth team

A second heart transplant has been carried out on a man aged 25 at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge. The first replacement was done in 1980.

It is believed to be the first time a patient has received a second heart transplant after such a long interval.

Mr Andrew Patterson, a Conservative Party agent, from Swanton, Southampton, went to Papworth for treatment several days ago. His condition deteriorated and there were signs of severe rejection of the first transplanted heart.

The second transplant was carried out early on Monday morning. Last night Mr Patterson was in intensive care and still on the critical list.

Mr Patterson was the youngest transplant recipient in Britain. Surgeons at Papworth Hospital believe that recent advances in drugs for preventing rejection have improved his chances of recovery.

He was being sustained on a life-support machine last week when the decision was taken on Thursday to plan a second operation.

The latest heart is working on its own. It has not been attached in parallel in the so-called "piggy-back method" used at Harfield Hospital, in Middlesex.

Mr John Edwards, a spokesman for the hospital, said Mr Patterson had shown signs of improvement.

Mr Patterson worked as a Conservative Party agent for Mr Patrick Cormack, the former MP for Staffordshire, South-west, before his first transplant (the Press Association reports). He had had the job for a week before he suffered heart attack at the age of 22. His was the twentieth heart

transplant operation carried out in Britain.

His fiancée, Miss Sarah Harper, aged 26, also from Swanton, said yesterday he was told on Thursday that he would have to have a second heart.

He told me: "I have had my go. Perhaps somebody else should have it." But then he said he was willing to have a second crack when they told him he was the only one waiting in his blood group.

"He was very relaxed about it. We both were, because we knew what to expect this time."

Miss Harper, who helped to nurse Mr Patterson after his first operation, said he had been on two life-support machines after his heart began to fail last week.

Miss Harper said she had been told his chances of recovery this time were better because of advances in surgery.



Two Second World War bomber VCs, Mr Norman Jackson (left) and Mr Roderick "Babe" Leroy, looking at "Operations On", by Robert Taylor a painting presented to Marshall of the RAF Sir Arthur ("Bomber") Harris by his former crews, and now on show at the Einstein International Exhibition of Aviation and Marine Art at the Qantas Gallery, in Piccadilly, London. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Science Report

Coral fed by fish excreta

By the Staff of Nature

Some fish eat coral, but other fish feed it, three American zoologists have discovered.

Judy Meyer, Eric Schütz and Gene Helfman of Athens, Georgia, have been studying the ecology of a coral reef in the Virgin Islands of the Caribbean.

This pleasant pastime involved the close observation of schools of fish known as French and white grunts, little fish 1 to 4 in long which swim among the coral heads.

However, they only swim there during the day, perhaps for protection from predators. At night they migrate to seagrass beds near by, where they feed on shrimp and molluscs of the seabed.

At sunrise, the grunt fish return to the coral with a full gut, but by sundown their guts are empty. The implication is that they have defecated over the coral.

To check this conclusion, the zoologists measured nutrient concentrations in the water round the coral heads. The ammonia content quadrupled when the grunts were there, and particulate phosphorus increased too.

Detailed measurements showed that the coral probably obtained between one third and two thirds of its phosphorus and nitrogen from the fish, proving that whatever the coral does for the grunts, the grunts do plenty for the coral. Source: Science, vol 220, p 1047 (June 3, 1983) © Nature-Times News Service (1983).

Family of 6 charged with murder

A family of six were charged at Hamilton Sheriff Court yesterday with the murder of a policeman and the attempted murder of three others.

The accused, a mother, father and three sons and a daughter, appeared in private before Sheriff Len Lovat. They made no plea or declaration and were remanded in custody. They face four separate charges.

Hugh Murray, aged 50, Mrs Jean Murray, aged 49, their sons, William, aged 20, and Hugh, aged 16, all of Earn Gardens, Larkhall, Lanarkshire, another son, James, aged 28, of Scotia Street, Larkhall, and a daughter, Mrs Margaret Smith, aged 22, of Shaw Street, Larkhall, are jointly charged with murder.

It is alleged, that they murdered Det Sergeant William Ross Hunt, aged 56, by kicking and punching him, knocking him to the ground, striking him on the head and body with blunt instruments and stabbing him with knives or sharp instruments.

They are also charged with attempting to murder Det Constable Duncan Nicholson, Det Constable John Hair and Det Constable Wilson Gillon.

TV-am's 'new look' attracts viewers

By Kenneth Gossling

TV-am's "new look" breakfast programme is showing results after three weeks in the ratings doldrums. Figures released yesterday by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board show that in the week ended May 22 the station put on 100,000 viewers, up from 200,000.

This corresponded with a drop in the BBC's breakfast audience, from 1,800,000 to 1,700,000.

A BARB spokesman explained that figures for the peak quarter-hour were rounded up or down according to whether they were above or below 50,000. In this case TV-am had been credited with 300,000.

Mr Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief of TV-am, said: "This is



Anne Diamond: New presenter is popular

very good news, but we have still got a long way to go."

The station had a number of complimentary calls yesterday on the introduction of Anne Diamond, a new presenter.

Police critics attacked

The newly appointed Chief Constable of Sussex, Mr Roger Birch, warned local politicians yesterday not to interfere with day-to-day policing.

Mr Birch, aged 52, who was formerly head of Warwickshire police, said that there was already a "healthy degree of accountability" and no need for any change.

His remarks may be interpreted as a response to demands

for more control over the police and the Labour Party's pledge to introduce a new police system, under which the police would be more accountable to locally elected representatives.

Speaking on the first day of his appointment at Sussex police headquarters, in Lewes, Mr Birch said that a great deal of nonsense had been spoken about lack of accountability.

Kirkpatrick jail 'deal' alleged

From Richard Ford Belfast

An Irish National Liberation Army informer who was given five life sentences for murder has been offered instead a short prison sentence in an English jail in return for information that has led to the arrest of 30 people, it was alleged yesterday at a press conference in a West Belfast hotel.

Mrs Suzanne Bunting, widow of Ronnie Bunting, a republican who was murdered, claimed that detectives had told her that Henry Kirkpatrick, who was sentenced last week after admitting five murders and 72 other serious offences, would serve only seven years.

This, she said, was part of a deal in which he had given police information about his former associates. At Kirkpatrick's trial Mr Justice MacDermott gave no recommendation for a minimum sentence, and the length of time he will serve in jail is left to the British Government to decide.

Three sisters who were shot by a masked gunman in Belfast on Sunday night were recovering yesterday in hospital.

Mrs Margaret Lowden, aged 30, Mrs Brenda Bonner, aged 34, and Mrs Geraldine Campbell, aged 25, were hit in the legs as they shielded a man from four masked men who burst into a house in Stanhope Drive, at Unity Flats.

Police believe they were victims of a family feud.

Barristers boycott earnings survey

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Barristers are refusing to disclose details of their earnings to a Bar survey. Between 1,200 and 1,500 of 5,000 Barristers have responded to the survey, which would provide the Bar with the data needed for its negotiations with the Lord Chancellor's Department over levels and methods of pay.

But in spite of being supplied with a reply-paid envelope, most barristers have not replied.

In a recent issue of the *Law Society Gazette*, Sir Arthur Power, secretary of the senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, said that without this vital information Bar representatives would be "hamstrung at the negotiating table".

Fees are now a constant topic, he said because publicly funded fees "no longer reflect the market place and three quarters of the Bar depend on publicly funded fees".

But the fees level depends first on the service offered, and every time that was inadequate the whole image of the Bar suffered, he said. Secondly, it

Kensington has highest rates bill

By David Walker

Householders in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea pay the highest average rates in England, £710.31p a year.

By contrast, in Burnley, Lancashire, one of the lowest rated towns in England, the average payment this year is £159.08 for the same services. Even lower rates are commonly paid in Wales, where a different system of government grants applies.

The heaviest burdens are carried by London ratepayers, notably in Westminster (average £886.40p), Camden, and Islington, a new arrival in the big rates league thanks to a 30 per cent increase this year. Outside the central area strikingly high rates are paid in Haringey and Brent.

The blame for high rate bills lies partly with ratable values, very high in Kensington and Westminster, and with councils' spending policies.

Figures published today by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy show that spending, had-been increased significantly in several Labour-controlled London boroughs, ranging from a 19.7 per cent increase in Greenwich to a 10.9 per cent rise in Islington.

Where the rates are high (Average rates per pound per dwelling, 1982-83)	
Inner London	809.03
City (non-parish)	809.03
Camden (London)	809.03
Hammer-smith (Con)	809.03
Islington (Lab)	809.03
Kensington & Chelsea (Con)	809.03
Lambeth (Lab)	809.03
Wandsworth (Con)	809.03
Westminster (Con)	809.03
Outer London	490.98
Barnet (Con)	490.98
Brent (Lab)	490.98
Bromley (Con)	490.98
Haringey (Lab)	490.98
Harrow (Con)	490.98
City of	475.93
Oldham (Lab)	215.14
Manchester (Lab)	384.89
Liverpool (Lab)	316.70
Wirral (Con)	348.00
Sheffield (Lab)	345.35
Birmingham (Con)	275.53
Solihull (Con)	378.71
Leeds (Lab)	218.78
Shire districts	
Bristol (NOC)	312.41
Luton (Con)	360.90
Cambridge (NOC)	306.90
Barnet (Lab)	174.90
Bournemouth (Con)	114.71
Southend-on-Sea (Con)	328.84
St Albans (Con)	389.68
Blackburn (Lab)	189.57
York (NOC)	163.17
Oxford (Lab)	318.78
Salford (Con)	389.21

Heathrow men accused of smuggling heroin

From Our Correspondent, Aylesbury

Two Heathrow airport cleaners helped smuggle 5.96 kilograms of heroin worth £1m into Britain last August in a "well planned and skilful" operation, Aylesbury Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Evan Stone, QC, for the prosecution, told a jury of an elaborate plan which very nearly worked. The heroin had been hidden in a lavatory on a Pakistan International Airways Boeing 747 on a flight from Karachi to London.

During the flight a courier collected the drug and put it in the false bottom of a holdall. Mr Stone said the courier hid the heroin in a cleaners' store room after landing at Heathrow.

The trial was adjourned until today.

'Falklands' road sign uprooted

Mr Alan Newbury, whose son, Stephen Newbury, was killed with the Welsh Guards at Bluff Cove, in the Falklands, yesterday pulled up road signs bearing his son's name and took them home.

The city council had renamed five roads on Oakridge Village Estate after guardsmen killed in the Falklands. One of them became Stephen Newbury Close. But 50 people signed a petition complaining about the confusion that had caused.

Mr Newbury, of Ty Cerrig, Pentwyn, who served with the Welsh Guards for 24 years, said: "My son gave his life for this country and the Welsh Guards were given the freedom of the city of Cardiff. People should be proud to live in a street named after someone who made the sacrifice that my son made."

Tomorrow is the first anniversary of Stephen Newbury's death.

Ferry services disrupted

Caledonian-MacBrayne's ferry service from Oban to Mull, Coll and Tiree was again disrupted yesterday by islanders protesting at the closure of Tobermory pier, Mull.

More than 200 islanders queued to board the ferry Columbia for a day trip to Coll and Tiree. They forced a tender, now used to shuttle passengers to and from the ferry, to make several trips, delaying the service by two hours.

£4.5m package to cut dole

The ruling Labour group in Liverpool yesterday announced a £4.5m package to cut unemployment in the city. Using £3m from grants they said they would create 1,000 jobs, without increasing the rates, in line with the Labour Party's policy nationally to use public money to reflate the economy.

There will be a large expansion of staff in the housing maintenance and street cleaning departments with recruitment beginning in the next few weeks.

Dogs shown in hunt for 'beast'

Devon police hunting the so-called "Beast of Exmoor", which is now believed to be a large wild dog, yesterday put on display a lurcher and a bull mastiff to show farmers what to look out for.

The animal claimed its eighty-first victim at the weekend at Exford, Somerset, when it killed a ewe. The police say that it has extended its hunting range to 50 square miles.

Supt. Douglas McClary said: "We need sightings of this animal reported to us immediately. Time is running out. The undergrowth is growing fast and soon he will be able to find all the cover he needs."

"This is a very cunning animal, which keeps close to the hedgerows and very rarely crosses open countryside."

Mr. Jimmy Hayes, aged 26, of Molland, north Devon, saw the beast from a distance of 75 yards while out horse riding. "It was a huge animal, certainly something out of the ordinary. I was not frightened, just amazed to see it stalking along the side of a hedge", he said.

Coal board denies plan to shut a third of pits

The National Coal Board yesterday denied that it planned to shut a third of Britain's pits and abolish 70,000 miners' jobs over the next five years.

The denial came after a "discussion document" addressed to the Department of Energy was leaked.

The board agreed that the confidential document prepared by its economic planning unit at the request of the department, said that if the Government insisted on the industry breaking even by 1987-88, it would mean a cut in coal production of 25 million tonnes, or a quarter of the present output.

The document makes no mention of specific pits. But it gives a warning that breaking even by 1987-88 would require a rapid run down which might provoke strikes by the National Union of Mineworkers. The coal board said the document did not represent board policy, and could not be regarded as a coal board plan.

It is known that the Department of Energy would like the coal industry to break even in five years.

Speculation that a reduction of 25 million tonnes in coal output would lead to the closure of 70 or 80 pits, and the loss of 70,000 miners' jobs is based on the premise that it would involve closure of the smaller, high-cost pits mainly in Scotland, Durham, Northumberland, Kent and South Wales.

Sex shop man fined £12,500

A sex shop owner was fined £12,500 yesterday for operating without a licence. He was said to be the first to come before a court for operating without such a licence and was given 28 days to pay by Bow Street magistrates, in London.

The Sin Cinema and Bookshop, in Peter Street, Soho, was raided twice by police within days of the introduction of the law on licensing in February.

Errol Thomas, aged 24, the owner, admitted two charges of operating the shop without a licence. He was fined £5,000 for the first offence and £7,500 for the second.

Mr Andrew Hochhauser, for the defence, said Thomas, of Guinness Buildings, Snowfield, Borough, south-east London, had told a firm of solicitors to apply for a licence on his behalf both before and after the first police raid.

"Mr Thomas has since closed both shop and cinema, which brought in takings of £400 a day, until the licensing can be sorted out."

Further summonses issued by Westminster City Council alleging similar offences were adjourned after pleas of not guilty were entered in every case.

Baby in box

A day-old boy who was found in a cardboard box near a children's home in St John's Wood, north London, was said to well in St Mary's Hospital, yesterday.

Important Message to Fitch Lovell Shareholders

From the Fitch Lovell Board
KEY MARKETS

- Linfood have increased their offer for Key Markets to £44.8 million - matching Safeway's offer
- Linfood have given us valuable assurances - to continue and expand trading relationships - not to break up Key Markets
- The contract with Linfood is thus much more attractive than the Safeway offer

YOUR BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

It is vital you complete and return immediately the PINK proxy form voting FOR the Resolution.

Ignore the BLUE proxy form, ignore the Safeway advertisements and circular

Fitch Lovell

Tactical dilemma faces the anti-Labour voter in a once rock-solid seat

By David Hewson

The dilemma of the tactical voter in the present election is acute, and nowhere more so than in the inner London seat of Islington North.

The constituency epitomizes the problems which face voters in the wake of the fragmentation of the Labour Party. On present voting trends, it possesses a majority who are against the continuation of Labour rule, but one which is split between showing its support through the Alliance or through the Tories who have not won an Islington seat since the 1930s.

The result may well be that Labour's candidate, Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the veteran left-wing campaigner for squatters' rights, will walk into Westminster on the back of the division existing among the majority of voters opposed to him.

There is sufficient heat in the battle for Islington North to fuel a whole election campaign, let alone that for a small part of north London which was once overwhelmingly working class but is now being increasingly infiltrated by the middle income brackets.

Two of the candidates for the new seat represented the constituencies which have been merged into it. To add to the confusion, both were elected as Labour members, Mr John O'Halloran for the old North seat and Mr John Grant for Central.

Mr O'Halloran, whose strength lies in the area's Catholic Irish population, went on to become first, an independent, then to fight with the SDP before deciding to stand as an Independent Labour candidate. Mr Grant was an early SDP convert and will be fighting under their banner.

Add to this the selection of the controversial Mr Corbyn, and the election, last year, of a new Labour council which has been branded as the most extreme left-wing local authority in the country, and one has a picture of extreme volatility.

The question which many voters in Islington North are

Heseltine tells of holiday fears

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday that complacency among Conservative voters could help Labour to win a number of constituencies because of the large number of Tory supporters who are away on holiday (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Heseltine, referring to people who are thinking of voting tactically, said in Cardiff: "I don't think these people have fully realized the consequences of the large numbers of people on holiday who could allow Labour in a number of marginal constituencies."

Mr Heseltine said that tactical voting could let in "the most extreme Labour Party we have ever seen in this country."

asking themselves is: if we want to keep Labour out, who do we vote for? And the answer is a lot less clear cut than it might seem.

The obvious route might seem to be to vote for the SDP. Mr Grant will clearly pick up some support through the SDP following. But the SDP did disastrously in last year's local elections, picking up fewer votes than the Tories. And they are working from an extremely low base - the Liberals received only 8.9 per cent of the vote in 1979.

A far safer bet, on paper at least, would be to side with the Tories. The Conservatives have consistently polled between 30 and 35 per cent of the vote in the area for several elections. On the present polls - 47 per cent for them, 28 for Labour and 23 for the Alliance - they would receive 36.4 per cent of the vote, Labour 39.2 per cent and the Alliance 18.7 per cent.

Clearly, if the presence of both Mr O'Halloran and Mr Grant can cream off just three

points from the Labour vote, the Tories could be in with a chance of winning the seat.

Mr David Coleman, the Oxford demography lecturer who is running for the Conservatives, frankly admits that the race is not that simple. "The facts may be on our side but the misapprehensions are on the side of the SDP. It is essential that I squeeze Grant before he squeezes me."

"From now on the movement of our campaign is going to be very much against the Social Democrats. They are very much towards slugging off the left wing Labour party and attacking Corbyn. That job seems to have been done now - I would be surprised if the Labour vote could be reduced any more."

Mary Campbell, the Alliance agent, believes that as many as 40 per cent of the electorate are still wavering. "We know that Tories will be voting for us. Even people who have Conservative posters in their windows have promised their support."

But she also has to believe that "the election is in the melting pot", since the previous results in the area do not bode well for the Alliance. For the Islington voters who are at the centre of this uncustomarily complex electoral issue, there is no easy answer.

Theoretically the Conservatives are best placed to take the seat away from Labour, though the consensus of opinion is against them. The Alliance ought to be fielding a strong candidate but it has no record of success. Labour may still find that it can split the difference on June 9 and put Mr Corbyn into Westminster.

To emphasize the problems of the tactical voter, the race for Islington South is much more clear cut. There, the absence of a Labour vote-splitting candidate and the fact that Mr George Cunningham has assiduously nurtured most of the area through his time as a Labour MP, an Independent and a member of the SDP, puts the Alliance well to the fore as the party which is most likely to oust Labour.

'Press lies' about Foot madden Jill Craigie

By Peter Evans

The vilification of Michael Foot in the press has left its mark on his wife, Jill Craigie. "I can't bear it. I don't think any woman could. You read such misrepresentations, such lies. I take it so seriously that I have made it worse for Michael, not better," she says today.

In an interview in *Woman* magazine she discloses how much she is upset by references to her husband as 'Worzel Gummidge'. "It drives me mad because I buy his clothes and it is therefore a reflection on me. He has very nice suits which he wears beautifully."

Add she says how much she would dislike living in Downing Street, should her husband emerge victorious on Thursday. "Dick Crossman used to refer to the flat at No 10 as 'the servants' quarters'. There's that gloomy garden with no flowers, and those civil servants... I'd hate to live there."

But much of her fire is aimed at the press treatment of her husband. "They were furious when he won the leadership because they wanted Healey, who is much more to the right of the Labour party."

"The right-wing press always like to choose the leader of the left and, besides that, some journalists had a lot of money on Healey."

"In all the years we have been married, which is a very long time, I think he has never been finer than in the way he has stood up to the denigration he has had."

Miss Craigie describes Mrs Thatcher as being highly competent and correct. "You can admire her efficiency, the way she is always so well groomed and says the right things to the right people, but I think she is a little heartless."

No more bets

Ladbrokes yesterday closed their books on bets that the Conservatives would win the general election. Their latest odds for Labour to win are now 7/1 and for the Alliance 66/1. The odds for no overall majority have been extended to 3/1.

Although all but a handful of the pundits say they made up their minds on national issues, the doorstep and local campaign have proved decisive for some. Mrs Joan Tulett, aged 59, a housewife, said some SDP literature through her door won her to their cause.

The appearance of Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, in Rochester inspired conservative activist Mrs Doris Stanley, aged 59, but his speech so appalled Mrs Hilary Lewis, a teacher aged 30, that, together with a favourable impression made on her by Mr Bob Bean, the local Labour candidate, and Neil Kinnoch, the party's education spokesman, she had been persuaded to reject the idea of voting SDP and to return to her Labour roots.

Even at this late stage, six of the 50 voters on *The Times* panel are still undecided, but only one will definitely not vote. Former Conservative supporter Mr Norman Gernsma, aged 60, a sales engineer and ex-serviceman, said his abstention is a protest, because "All due credit to the Falklands servicemen, no party has offered anything for the servicemen's widows from previous wars."

Television was by far the largest source of influence named by the panel, and a surprisingly large majority of panelists say they watch party political broadcasts.

A single television programme, *Election 500*, persuaded unemployed Miss Annette Rooney, aged 19, who was previously planning to vote for Labour, to vote for the SDP.



St Margaret of Assisi 1983

Whitehall brief

Head boy of Downing Street

By Peter Hennessey

When a Prime Minister fresh from a victory at the poll reaches Downing Street after kissing hands with the Queen at Buckingham Palace, a curious ritual takes place in No 10. It was revealed by Mr Joe Haines in his *The Politics of Power* when he described the progress of Sir Harold Wilson in March 1974.

"Beyond the Hallway of No 10, at the beginning of the long corridor which leads to the Cabinet Room, everyone - press officers, garden room girls, messengers, private secretaries and others - lined the passageway to applaud their new boss. So warm was their reception... that for a moment the preposterous thought that they might actually have voted Labour trespassed on my sanity. But really it was like an Olympic crowd on Derby Day who cheer the winner while they tear up their betting slips."

Mr Robin Butler was there in 1974. He will be there again on June 10, not as a junior private secretary witnessing the transfer of power from Heath to Wilson, but as Downing Street's No 1 official, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

This week he is Whitehall's head waiter. On Friday he will resume his duties as the country's most eminent minder. Mr Butler is superb at managing prime ministers. "He is everyone's idea of the complete man", says one permanent secretary.

It must have been infuriating to have been at school or university with Mr Butler - he is the kind who gets bored and firsts and makes it look effortless. A big, fair-haired man, pedalling down Whitehall on his bicycle, even at 45 he still looks like a perpetual head boy (which he was at Harrow in 1956). His conversation brims with infectious school-boy exuberance.

As he progresses towards the highest posts in Whitehall, perhaps to the summit itself when Sir Robert Armstrong

relinquishes the cabinet secretaryship in 1987, his friends can only fault him for being a bit too good to be true - superb at policy, marvellous with people of all sorts and conditions.

"At school he never broke the rules", said a fellow Old Harrovian. "He would never challenge authority. He would always keep a straight bat, never play across the line". He remains a superb batsman and used to captain 'The Mandarins', the Whitehall XI.

One friend says he tends to side with officials, even in a non-Whitehall context, recalling his defence of President Nixon as "not having done anything outward" at the time of Watergate. However, he is not a yes-man when it comes to telling ministers, even Prime Ministers, the truth. He has a gift of disagreeing without causing offence.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, according to those who see them both at work, does not yet rely on Mr Butler as much as she did his predecessor, Mr Clive Whitmore, now permanent secretary at defence.



Robin Butler: Cyclist, patriot and closest official to the Prime Minister.

"Clive could be tougher with her. Why? Because she was on a learning curve too when he joined her in 1979."

It took a month or two for Prime Minister and principal private secretary to get used to each other when Mr Butler returned to No 10 from the Treasury last August. They now form a close partnership, although Mr Butler should not, Whitehall insiders insist, be regarded as a hard-line Thatcherite on policy, as he eschews dogma-economic or otherwise.

Whoever walks down that corridor on Friday will be taken care of by one of the most accomplished pairs of hands in Whitehall. But the impression of a polished polymath, albeit of orthodox views, is not quite right. Mr Butler is a solidly English figure: "He speaks no foreign languages. He is not a fast foreigner", was how a friend put it.

And he did in 1970 turn up at one of the famous *Private Eye* lunches, hosted by his Oxford chum, Mr Richard Ingrams. Though his superiors knew, they need not have worried. Nothing of interest was said or done, as Mr Ingrams confirmed last week, adding: "He did tell me once that he had great difficulty in distinguishing what was really going on from what was in *Mrs Wilson's Diary*."

As if to prove that nature does imitate art, Lady Fieldender's memoir, *Downing Street in Perspective*, published last month has a picture of Mr Butler's farewell party at the end of his first spell in No 10. He is standing beaming behind a sofa containing the best of Mrs Wilson's *Diary*, including Lady Fieldender, Sir Harold's Personal and Political Secretary, himself. He is a secretary for all seasons.

THE ISSUES TAXATION

Opposition parties to soak rich

By Lorna Bourke

Tax features prominently in the manifestos of both Labour and the SDP/Alliance with both parties conceding that income tax will have to go up to pay for improved social security benefits and pensions.

The Conservative manifesto contains no specific proposals to increase taxation, and a positive commitment to reduce taxation when possible. "Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority, together with measures to reduce the poverty and unemployment traps."

Both Labour and the Alliance are committed to phasing or abolishing higher tax relief on home loans.

This would please the Inland Revenue, which has persuaded the building societies to calculate mortgage interest relief at the basic rate for home buyers, but is still obliged to work out higher rate tax relief manually on an individual basis.

There is little to cheer higher rate taxpayers in the policies of either the Alliance or Labour as both are committed to lowering the starting point for higher rates of tax.

Surprisingly, Alliance income tax proposals would bite more heavily than those of Labour. The Alliance intends to cut back on the index-linking of personal allowances while Labour promises to increase basic personal allowances above the rate of inflation to lift those coming off social security and out of the poverty trap, and back into employment.

Both opposition parties commit themselves to phasing out the married man's tax allowance - the Alliance would do it over at least three years. Labour over five years. The relatively painless method is to freeze the married man's allowance leaving the single person's tax allowance to catch up.

Alliance plans are all part of a radical scheme to integrate social security payments and taxation and to replace local authority rates with local income tax.

Tory proposals on tax - like most of the manifesto - are vague. The only concession to separate taxation runs as follows: "We have brought forward for public discussion proposals for improving the tax (treatment of married women, whether or not they go out to work)".

As expected, Labour reaffirms its commitment to an annual wealth tax and makes specific mention of clamping down on family trusts and children's investment income. There is also a promise to reduce tax avoidance and "limit the open-ended availability to higher rate taxpayers of various tax reliefs". A promise to reverse the Tories' concession on capital transfer tax, one of the clauses that was lost when this year's Finance Act was axed after the announcement of the election, is included.

The Alliance's proposals to integrate social security payments and taxation would benefit the less well-off dramatically, with £24 extra a week for a working family with two children currently earning £100, £10 a week more for single parents on supplementary benefit, and £5.50 and £10 for single pensioners and married pensioners on basic state pension.

But it tends to be vague since this could not be introduced until the integration is complete, a task that has been calculated would take between five and 10 years.

Tomorrow: Transport

The Times panel

Anger over bitchy mud-slinging

One opinion has united *The Times* voters' panel in the last week of the campaign: this is the dirtiest general election anyone can remember.

Panelists have been criticizing politicians' and media tactics throughout the last three weeks and the complaints reached a peak after last week's Labour attack on Mrs Thatcher and the Falklands war.

Mrs Margaret Cooper, aged 55, a housewife and lifelong Labour voter, said: "The Belgrano should not have been brought up. It could have attacked our troops. This is the worst election I have known for mud-slinging."

Mrs Sandra Wildish, aged 28, a housewife who will be voting Labour, agreed. "It was stupid of them to bring up the Falklands war. Denis Healey was wrong. Our men went there to protect our people and Mrs Thatcher did the only reasonable thing," she said.

"But there have been backbiting on all sides. Papers like *The Sun* and the *Express* are crucifying Michael Foot and tearing Labour to pieces."

The resurrection of the Falklands conflict is a vote loser for Labour, according to formerly undecided panelist Mr Paul Jones, aged 25, an

"It has been a filthy campaign, slinging muck, slinging one another off." In the last of our series, *The Times* election panel of 50 voters in the key seat of Midway receive politicians' speeches with some scepticism and say that the campaign has been the dirtiest for years. AMANDA HAIGH reports.

insurance clerk who voted Labour in 1979. He gave as his main reason for backing the SDP: "Labour has just got too bitchy, dragging up the Falklands issue like that."

Mrs Mabel Ware, aged 72, a lifelong Labour voter, began this campaign undecided but says she will definitely vote Conservative. She said: "I think it was very wrong of Healey. It has hurt Labour's campaign. I enjoy the election, but they can do without all this dirt-slinging."

Pronouncements by politicians of all parties have been taken with a high pinch of salt throughout the campaign. Mr Patricia Higley, a power station guide and former Conservative voter who is still undecided this time, said: "I am not sure they are all being truthful. They do not always do exactly what they say they will once they get into power."

Staunch Conservative Mr George Day, aged 74, who is a

retired technical sales manager, was more forthright: "They seem to be sinking, especially the Labour Party, to a new low. Some of the things they say, if not downright lies, are a distortion of the facts."

But few have given up on the campaign. Like Mrs Rosina Ramsden, aged 63, a retired catering assistant, who will vote Conservative. She said: "It has been a filthy campaign, slinging muck, slinging one another off. It is disgusting. It is not a clean fight. All you hear on television is them dragging one another down."

Television was by far the largest source of influence named by the panel, and a surprisingly large majority of panelists say they watch party political broadcasts.

A single television programme, *Election 500*, persuaded unemployed Miss Annette Rooney, aged 19, who was previously planning to vote for Labour, to vote for the SDP.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Rochdale

Fighting to spike big gun

CANDIDATES
C. Smith (L/All)
V. Broom (Lab)
A. Fearn (C)
P. Courtney (UP)

Removing Cyril Smith from his Rochdale seat where he reclines with a comfortably padded majority is a feat one suspects to be far beyond the political muscle of either of his two main opponents.

However, the slightly-built Labour candidate Ms Valerie Broom is campaigning vigorously to end 11 years of Liberal rule and seems undaunted by her task of spiking one of the Alliance's big guns. "It is not the size of the gun, but the power of the shot," she points out with alacrity.

The Tory candidate, Mr Alan Fearn, a local dentist, aged 58, who seems destined to lose his fifth successive election fight is less optimistic. He admits glumly: "I do not have his frame or his fame." Wisely, Mr Fearn realizes his friends may lie in the apparent waste of Labour support and repeated reminders to the electorate of the Lab-Lib pact and their unity in 75 per cent of the division lobbies.

"I am the only anti-socialist candidate. That is my banner headline", he emphasized. He

Profile of Rochdale

1981 % Own Occ	56.4
1981 % Loc Auth	37.2
1981 % Black/Asian	10
1981 % Mdd of	44.3
1981 % Prof men	15.7
1982 electorate	67,522
1978 BBC/TM national result: L, 4,600	

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes. % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants. % Black/Asian: proportion of non-white voters. % Prof: proportion of professional, higher managerial, and independent business. BBC/TM national result: Election of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/TM study team.

1978 general election: C. Smith (L) 22,172; A. Fearn (C) 15,876; V. Broom (Lab) 9,494; P. Courtney (UP) 900. (Lab incl 5,294)

also refers to the 10 per cent Black/Asian population, which he says is a legacy from two decades ago when large numbers arrived in the Lancashire town to work in its then thriving cotton mills. With the industry's decline many of them have joined dole queues which have reached 18 per cent in the area.

Mr Fearn is in favour of voluntary repatriation but believes it to be a non-starter. Instead he relies upon, as upswing in the economy to ease a growing social problem by the provision of new jobs.

About unemployment's effect on his polling booth popularity, he takes a philosophical view. "People are not bitter about it. By and large they do not blame their Government but instead see it in a world context."

Ms Broom thinks otherwise. Rochdale she points out is the sixth worst unemployment blackspot in the North-west. "Over and over again people are raising the question. They are beginning to realize that however large than life Cyril Smith might be, his party does not have the policies to solve the problem."

A Labour government, she pledges, will invest money in jobs instead of dole-queues. Ms Broom almost bumped into Mr Smith when they were both canvassing the town's shopping centre two weeks ago.

She is sure her presence did not pass unnoticed by Mr Smith. "I may be small but I am noticeable", she said. A few days later when Ms Broom met Mr Tory opponent, the pair shook hands, perhaps in mutual sympathy.

Mr Smith seems happy to let his two main opponents nibble chunks out of each other while he distributes smiles.



Mr Cyril Smith: distributing smiles

He still lives with his widowed mother Eva, aged 79, in the terraced house they bought in 1947. Mr Smith's

Tomorrow: Dulwich, Bradford W

ing, I cannot find anyone who does not think I will win", he said. "I am quietly confident."

Mr Smith is unconcerned about the Alliance's poor showing in the opinion polls. The last time they showed his party at 18 per cent was in 1974 when he won the seat with his largest majority of 9,000.

Ian Smith

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Lewisham E

Double blue boxing clever

CANDIDATES
R. Moyle (Lab)
C. Moynihan (C)
P. Toynbee (SDP/ALL)
A. Hassard (ECO)
P. Gibson (WRP)
G. Roberts (Comm)

In the last Parliament central London was encircled by a great belt of Labour-held inner suburban seats, broken only by narrow Tory corridors to the north-west and south-west. The fortunes of the parties in these seats on June 9 will be a major element in determining their overall status nationally.

One of the key seats in the belt is Lewisham East, where Roland Moyle for Labour is defending a majority of only 1,593.

Lewisham is part of the solid rather dreary belt of inner suburbs south of London, with little manufacturing industry and is heavily dependent for employment on the service industries. It stretches from the fringes of the green acres of Blackheath to the north, through the trim council estates of Downham and Grove Park, to the edges of Conservative country around Bromley and Beckenham.

In terms of issues, it reflects the major national preoccupations with jobs and defence,

Profile of Lewisham E

1981 % Own Occ	38.5
1981 % Loc Auth	48.2
1981 % Black/Asian	48.2
1981 % Mdd of	54.9
1981 % Prof men	14.1
1982 electorate	81,978
1978 BBC/TM national result: Labour 2,100	

1979 General election: R. Moyle (Lab) 22,014; C. Moynihan (C) 21,226; P. Toynbee (SDP) 15,000; A. Hassard (ECO) 1,593.

though there are also particularly sharp arguments over rates and sales of council houses.

Mr Moyle, a barrister who was a Minister of State in the last Labour government, is under a double threat. If the present strength of the parties, as reflected in opinion polls, were to be translated into votes in Lewisham East, that alone would be quite enough to ensure that the seat fell to the Conservatives.

Mr Moyle reports that canvassing in the early stages of the campaign revealed an unusual number of voters who were undecided about their intentions. But now, he says, opinions are crystallizing, with some going to support the Alliance, but many also supporting Labour.

At the outset the SDP

candidate, Miss Polly Toynbee, a columnist with *The Guardian*, said that support for Labour was incredibly soft. Workers for the Alliance say that this impression persists.

An intelligent lady with a comfortable manner, she constitutes the second threat to Labour.

In the marginal inner London seats it is usually possible to find one or two potential high fliers among Conservatives and one such is their candidate in Lewisham East, Colin Moynihan.

He was president of the Union at Oxford and gained a double blue for boxing and rowing. His career has moved at such speed that it seems only an oversight that he has prevented him also getting a blue for the sprint.

At 27, with Olympic and world championship silver medals for rowing under his belt, he is chief executive of a tea and coffee company, and last December became a part-time political adviser to the Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym. All the portents suggest that he has a good chance of becoming one of the youngest members of the next parliament.

Rodney Cowton

South Africa reprieves three ANC men, but others will be hanged

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Mr Marais Viljoen, the South African State President, yesterday announced a reprieve for three of the six black members of the underground African National Congress sentenced to death for high treason, but said the others would be hanged on Thursday. The last execution of an ANC member was in April, 1979.

Mr Viljoen commuted the sentences passed in August, 1981, on Anthony Tsotsos, Johannes Shabangu and David Mose, all in their twenties, to life imprisonment, which in South Africa generally means exactly what it says where "crimes against the security of the state" are involved.

The three men were involved in a bomb blast at the Sasol oil-from-coal plant at Secunda in June, 1980, in attacks on a government building in Soweto and on a police station in Johannesburg, in a hand grenade attack on the house of a black police constable, and in blowing up a railway line.

No one was killed in any of these incidents, and the passing of the death sentence was

considered unusually harsh. The death penalty is mandatory only for murder in South Africa, though it can be imposed for a number of other crimes, ranging from treason to rape.

None of the accused, who all pleaded not guilty, was called to give evidence. During the trial defence counsel tried to prevent the submission of confessions allegedly extracted from the accused under electric shock torture and beatings, but the court ruled that the confessions were admissible.

The three men who are to hang are Simon Mogerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motswag, also in their twenties. They were found guilty in August last year of involvement in armed attacks on three police stations in which four black policemen were killed and several civilians injured. They were convicted of high treason, murder, robbery and other offences.

The hanging decision was denounced as blood-thirsty by the ANC secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, at the organiza-

tion's headquarters-in-exile in Lusaka, the Zambian capital. A black trade unionist, Oscar Mpethe, aged 73, has been found guilty of terrorist activities after a trial lasting more than two years, AFP reports.

The 223-day trial in Cape Town was the second-largest hearing in South African legal history after the four-year trial in which Nelson Mandela and 155 other members of the ANC were acquitted in 1961 of plotting to overthrow the state.

Mr Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963. Mr Mpethe will be sentenced later. The South African Press Association said he was a former president of the ANC for the Cape. A Supreme Court judge found him guilty on terrorism charges but not guilty of the charges of murder.

He and 18 other accused had pleaded not guilty to all three charges. Mr Mpethe was arrested in August, 1980, when two motorists died after their vehicles were stoned near Crossroads, a black township outside Cape Town.

Tired men of PLO promise to fight on

From Robert Fisk, Wavell Camp, Bealbek

They sat around the grubby, high-ceilinged room with its obligatory photograph of Mr Yasser Arafat and swore that the Palestine Liberation Organization remained united a year after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "Why, just look around you," Mr Abu Usama said, gesturing at the 11 men sitting along the walls.

"There is the representative of the Democratic Front," he said, and a thin man in a white shirt grinned weakly from a chair in the corner. "And there is the man from Saiga," at which a plump figure in a yellow safari jacket expressed the view that the PLO would never be beaten so long as they had Syrian help.

Mr Usama is General Secretary of what the PLO call their Baalbek "Popular Committee" and he wanted to show that the Palestinians were not really fighting each other.

He found the task rather difficult. Only an hour before we arrived at Wavell Camp - for the old British Army barracks here is now a refugee camp - Mr Usami and his colleagues had decreed that no Palestinian guerrillas would be allowed in future to carry guns in the area of Baalbek.

There were to be no more Palestinian roadblocks like the one which started Saturday's five-hour fight between PLO guerrillas. The PLO, Mr Usami announced, would pay for the damage which their men had caused. The battle had been "unfortunate".

Mr Asama is a pragmatic man with a faint sense of humour whose frown spreads up his balding head when he hears a question that demands the truth. One year after Israel invaded Lebanon nine months after the Palestinian guerrillas evacuated Beirut, was there not reason to criticize Mr Arafat?

The plump man from Saiga - it is a pro-Syrian guerrilla movement - burst out: "We are unified, of course we are unified. But there are always things wrong with a revolution. People have different ideas. There wasn't a mutiny, it was a correctional movement".

It was the Syrians who decided that there would be no more Palestinian roadblocks, so Mr Usami's decision came a little late in the day. So did his explanation of last year's Palestinian "victory".

The argument was fallacious. Last year Mr Usama could have given his little lecture in Tyre or Sidon, or driven out of the south and out of Beirut, he was sitting here in Baalbek, further than ever from the land he calls Palestine.

They were tired men and the little room, with its cigarette ends on the floor, its battered teapot on the dented filing cabinets, radiated familiar despair.

"I was in England last month," Mr Usama said suddenly. "I met your Mr Michael Foot and Mr Anthony Benn. We were meeting workers in Scotland. I gave Mr Foot our Palestinian scar, or kuffiyeh. I think he understands our situation here."

When it was suggested that Mr Foot's chances of political success might be about as good as Mr Arafat's, the came an immediate reply. "OK, but Mrs Thatcher understands us too," Mr Usama said.

"Oh yes, after the past year, all Europe understands our position." That, it seemed, was supposed to be the measure of the PLO's "victory".

Polish film union lets Wajda go

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Andrzej Wajda and other pro-Solidarity film-makers have finally resigned from the leadership of Poland's suspended film union, clearing the way for the Government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to reactivate the association under a less politically sensitive presidency.

Mr Wajda, who directed such films as *Man of Iron*, about the rise of Solidarity, had earlier proposed that he resign, providing that the authorities end the suspension of the film-makers' union and allow the members to elect a leadership of their choice.

Negotiations with the Government stalled and some film-makers accused Mr Wajda of allowing himself to be manipulated. Then at the weekend the Mayor of Warsaw approved a meeting of the film-makers' board of control, which in turn voted 25 to eight to accept the resignation of Mr Wajda, who is Poland's most prominent film director.

The decision to accept his resignation showed that a growing number of film-makers "accepted the route of normalization and dialogue", according to the party daily *Trybuna Ludu*.

But film-makers present at the meeting said the decision, which followed several hours of heated discussion, sounded the death knell for the union in its old independent form.

Four directors immediately resigned from the union, with one, Mr Marcel Lozinski, saying: "I can no longer identify myself with a union that will neither be independent or self-managed. This was a victory for the Government."

The association is to hold a congress to elect a new leadership before November 30, and it is expected that the suspension order on the association will be lifted in the next few days.

Mr Wajda, who was recently dismissed as studio chief of the influential "X" film unit, had offered his resignation in a letter to General Jaruzelski because his term of office had run out and because he realized that the suspension of the union was harming young film-makers with families to support.

However, Mr Wajda and the other pro-Solidarity members - had been adamant that his resignation must be coupled with a government pledge to keep the union democratic.

The directors who resigned from the union yesterday argue that it will now lose all semblance of democracy and will open the way for a praesidium run by pro-government film-makers.

The Polish cinema, which enjoyed a burst of creative energy during the Solidarity era, became one of the most effective ways of spreading the ideals of Solidarity, which is now illegal.

Besides the film-makers' union, the artists' and writers' unions are also still suspended pending either changes in the union leadership - wedding out Solidarity sympathizers - or changes in the statutes.

Knesset opposition seeks inquiry on 'private war'

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel yesterday marked the first anniversary of its invasion of Lebanon locked in an acrimonious debate over the Government's decision-making process during the fight.

Two opposition parties, Labour and the tiny Shinui Party, said they were tabling motions in the Knesset for the creation of a commission of inquiry to look into the Government's conduct of the war.

Mr Moshe Shaleh, speaking for the Labour Party on Israel radio, said that an official inquiry would be the only way of arriving at the truth about claims that Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, had conducted what amounted to a private war, with many crucial decisions being brought before the Government only after the events.

Some of the toughest criticism from within the coalition came on Sunday night from Mr Simcha Ehrlich, the deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Ehrlich complained in a television interview that while many moves in the war were undertaken with the Government's approval, there were many that were not.

Strikes mark Israeli invasion anniversary

Strikes to mark the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon shut down shops and offices in much of the country yesterday. Predominantly Christian towns, however like the eastern sector of Beirut, ignored the event.

In the Syrian-occupied area, Lebanese shopkeepers said that they feared reprisals from left-wing militias if they remained open, while in Israeli-occupied Sidon residents complained that gunmen of Major Saad Haddad's private army, which worked for the Israelis, had painted red marks on the doors of shops which had closed for the day.

Israeli and Syrian troops in steel helmets stared through field glasses across the front lines in the mountains above Beirut during the day. Their mood sometimes appeared to have much in common.

Before I crossed the front line at Sofar yesterday afternoon, I gave a lift to a young Syrian Army corporal.

"I was in Beirut last summer," he said. "It was so bad, I don't want to talk about it. The Israelis are ready to leave and I think we should leave when they do."

Two miles further on my car was stopped by an Israeli Army corporal near Alek. "I'd like to leave here right now," he said. "This place is awful."

Angry parent bites off referee's ear

From Tony Dubondis, Melbourne

An umpire (referee) in an under 12's Australian Rules football match had part of his left ear bitten off on Sunday as he tried to break up a brawl between parents.

The ear was found trodden into the ground, under the game, some time after the incident, and was packed in ice and rushed to a Melbourne hospital.

But last night Mr Alan Davis's wife Pam said she feared the operation had not been successful.



Born again: The Rev. Jeb Magruder, the Watergate conspirator, after being ordained at the First Presbyterian Church in Burlingame, California.

Greeks present blueprint for building democratic socialism

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Government, in its long-awaited first five-year plan, commits itself to a fixed economy and democratic pluralism.

The introduction to the 1983-87 plan was tabled in Parliament yesterday. It lays down the guiding principles of the Socialist Government's economic and social policies, and promises wide-ranging structural reforms.

A summary of the 30-page introduction explained that an economic model in which private enterprise and the public sector coexist is not only feasible but offers the only chance of balanced development.

It gives no details of the Government's targets for 1987.

which carries the plan two years beyond the current parliamentary term. However, it restates the ruling party's determination to bring about the socialist transformation.

Mr Gerassimos Arsenis, the Minister of National Economy, who is the architect of the plan, told a press conference that the Greek economy was in far better shape than was being suggested by the press.

He criticized a campaign by unnamed sinister forces at home and abroad which prophesied economic collapse, predicted fresh devaluations, and claimed that foreign exchange reserves had dropped to \$857m (\$5236m) from \$1,011m at the end of 1982.

Mr Arsenis insisted that all the economic indicators showed that the Greek economy would pick up towards the end of



Touchdown: Mr and Mrs Hawke at Heathrow yesterday.

Right royal time for republican Hawke

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's Labour Prime Minister, spoke to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and to Mr Michael Foot on the telephone last night.

Today he will see Mr Les Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, before holding a press conference at Australia House.

What has most caught the public imagination during his 48-hour stay in Britain, is the succession of royal tête-à-têtes for an allegedly republican politician - including tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Kensington Palace yesterday and lunch with the Queen today.

He will also attend today's opening by the Queen Mother of the Australian Studies Centre at London University, the original purpose of his visit to this country.

It was the opening of the centre which persuaded Canberra to let the visit go ahead despite the British election, which forced the cancellation of official government talks.

Dr Robert O'Neill, Australian director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, will also meet Mr Hawke today before the Prime Minister is whisked to the

Oval to see the Australian cricket team play New Zealand. He flies to Paris tomorrow morning for talks with the French Government.

MELBOURNE: The left wing of the Labour Party is angry over what it believes is the virtual abandonment by Mr Hawke, during his visit to Indonesia of the party's policy on East Timor. Tony Dubeau writes.

Leaders of the left wing will try to raise the issue at a special caucus meeting planned for next month.

Mr Hawke intimated in Jakarta on Sunday that Australia might change its stance at the United Nations on East Timor. He said that relevant to its consideration as to how it should vote in the UN on the question.

It is Labour Party policy for a Labour Government to change the existing UN vote recognizing Indonesia's takeover of East Timor pending an international supervised act of self-determination by the Timor people.

Mr Ken Fry, a leading left-wing backbench spokesman in the House of Representatives, however admitted that Mr Hawke would probably win any caucus battle over a change in that policy.

'Banda quits' story unsettles Malawi

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Reports that President Hastings Banda, the aging ruler of Malawi, is planning to leave the political scene for a 12-month sabbatical in Britain, non-plussed London's embassy-land yesterday.

This included the Malawi High Commission, where an official said that it was news to him, or had been until the telephone inquiries began to flow. The High Commissioner himself was "very busy" with other meetings and although they were usually kept informed, by telex of important developments at home, a signal on this occasion had not so far arrived.

Nor was there any confirmation from the Foreign Office of the suggestion that Dr Banda, now aged 77, had nominated Mr John Tembo, the Governor of the Central Bank in Malawi, to hold the reins of government in his absence. Whitehall sources pointed out, however, that rumours had abounded for the past six weeks.

The departure of Dr Banda would leave a power vacuum which a number of tribal factions would be only too glad to fill.

There have also been a number of unexplained deaths in recent months, including those of Mr Dick Matemba and Mr Aitai Mpakani, two prominent Malawi politicians.

Meanwhile, there was no further news last night of Mr Orton Chirwa and his wife, condemned to death for alleged treason by a Malawi court in May, despite repeated appeals for clemency from international organizations.

Dr Andrew Doig, a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland and a missionary in Malawi for 24 years, flew to Lilongwe last week in an attempt to persuade Dr Banda to save the Chirwas from their fate.

But a Church of Scotland official in Edinburgh said last night that no reports of any progress had so far been made.

HARARE: Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper called on the Malawi Government yesterday to clarify the political situation in the country for the outside world, Reuters reports.

In an editorial it said that "from the little information that has filtered out one can deduce that the political climate is quite fluid."

Leading article, page 15

Rain keeps Britons in Tigré

Khartoum (Reuters)-A group of foreign relief workers released by Tigré guerrillas in Ethiopia could not cross into Sudan yesterday because they were trapped behind a rain-swollen border river, relief officials said.

Miss Wendy Riches, the director of the public relations office of Britain's Save the Children Fund, said torrential rain and floods had delayed the workers' crossing from Tigré province.

The team of four Britons, two Irish nurses, two Italian nuns, an American priest and an Indian doctor, escorted by members of the Tigré People's Liberation Front (TPLF), had been due to arrive in the eastern town of Kassala on Sunday.

The TPLF, which is fighting for Tigré's independence from Ethiopia, seized the workers on April 21, but later said they were guests of the movement, taken to see the effects of the drought on the province.

Asked whether the delay had raised doubts over whether the TPLF had gone back on its decision to free them, Miss Riches said: "This is very unlikely. It is our understanding the TPLF has not gone back on their word. The delay is due to rain."

Asked whether relief officials were worried about the safety of their colleagues, Miss Riches said: "We have never been worried about their safety because the TPLF pledged to keep them safe and we do believe them. We feel, however, very frustrated by the delay."

She added that fund officials in Khartoum were in radio contact with Kassala, where Mr Hugh Mackay, the fund's overseas director, has been waiting for the group since Saturday.

Peking joins ILO after 13 years

Geneva - The Peking Government took up its place in the International Labour Organization yesterday, 13 years after being offered it, Alan McGregor writes. Headed by Mr Zhao Shouyi, Minister of Labour and Personnel, a 31-member delegation, including six women, filed into the ILO's annual conference to the applause of most of the other 130 countries represented.

This was within minutes of approval for a motion wiping out \$37.2m (£23m) representing the accumulated membership contributions unpaid by China since 1971. It was then that the ILO governing body decided Taiwan should vacate its seat in favour of Peking.

Insults traded in French court

Draguignan, France (Reuters) - Joseph Thomas Recco, accused of shooting dead three women cashiers at a Béziers supermarket and of killing two men and a child at Carqueiranne, entered the courtroom here shouting: "I am 100 per cent innocent - the ideal scapegoat."

He claimed that his original conviction was extracted by force, but the judge threatened to throw him out of court when he accused police of torture. His Corsican mother also exchanged insults with the families of the victims.

Escape by rope from Delhi fire

Delhi (AP) - A fire started by welding sparks igniting diesel oil engulfed upper floors of a 14-storey business building here, trapping 300 people for hours and killing at least one fireman. Another fireman is missing and believed dead.

About 50 or 60 groped their way down staircases through fire and smoke, a few were clucked from the roof by helicopters, and 243 fled over a swaying rope bridge to an adjacent building.

Burmese attack rebel bases

Delhi (AFP Reuters) - Burmese security forces have killed or rounded up more than 200 rebels from the Indian state of Nagaland during recent weeks in the border jungles, the *India Express* reported here. Many rebels had fled into Burma in recent months to escape the Indian Army.

Cowboy cop

New York (AP) - A police officer charged up fashionable Fifth Avenue during the rush hour on his 11-year-old horse Cherokee to arrest a bank robbery suspect, cornered by a police manager and teller. Officer Charles Interdonato, said the chase made him feel like he was in the Wild West.

Goya found

Madrid - A red chalk nude self-portrait has been discovered and identified as genuine in Zaragoza. Señor José Pascual de Quinto, Keeper of the Aragon Royal Economic Society's art treasures, said he had found the drawing, dated April 30, 1792.

Terrorist held

Milan (AP) - Luigi Rapisarda, aged 24, a suspected leader of the left-wing terrorist group Prima Linea (Front Line), was arrested in a cafe here during a routine check by an anti-terrorism squad.

Correction

In the Saudi Arabian Special Report of May 20 two photographs were incorrectly captioned. One, showing traditional houses, should have identified them as being in Asir Province. The other, showing a mosque, should have identified it as the Mosque of the Prophet in Medina.

Zhao tells congress of new ministry to combat espionage in China

China is setting up a new Ministry of State Security to combat foreign espionage, Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, disclosed yesterday in his opening speech to the sixth National People's Congress.

In recent weeks, China has accused Taiwan and the United States of obtaining information from spies in China, and from a Hongkong Chinese newspaper editor who has been jailed while on a visit to the mainland.

The new ministry will evidently work in tandem with the existing Ministries of Public Security, which will concentrate more on the prevention and detection of other crimes.

Observers consider that the phasing of the function between two ministries will water down the powers of the public security organs in matters of internal political security.

In the past, the position of Minister of Public Security has been held by prominent politicians and military men, four of whom have been subsequently disgraced.

Mr Zhao spoke at length about the current economic reform which involves devolution of powers to peasants and industrial enterprises in the interests of more efficient production.

The congress, attended by nearly 3,000 delegates, is expected to elect a new president and vice-president, posts which

From David Bonavia, Peking

have not existed since 1967. The favoured man for the presidency is Mr Li Xiannian, aged 78, a veteran revolutionary and economic planner.

● Political Stability: Mr Zhao said that China had made great progress in modernization and political life was steadily returning to normal, AP reports.

The 17-day congress, elected under the 1982 constitution, is expected to endorse the modernization plan of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's elder statesman. The last congress, China's highest legislative body, was convened in 1978 after the fall of the radical Gang of Four. Its deputies, elected for five-year terms, reflected dogmatic, leftist ideas and over-zealous economic goals that have been repudiated in favour of stability and rational growth.

In his work report, Mr Zhao said the congress was convened at a time of "intense political stability and unity, improving socialist democracy and a legal system." He said "Political life is steadily returning to normal and society is increasingly stable with each passing year."

Reporters were admitted to the open session and will attend other key sessions but are not permitted to hear and debate. Mr Zhao outlined China's economic and foreign policies and its social and cultural achievements since the last congress. He said the current

tasks were economic modernization and social advancement, including better treatment for once-scorned intellectuals and scientists.

Since the 1978 congress, he said, China had readjusted its economy while maintaining a fairly high growth rate. The total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1982 was 32.6 per cent higher. The average annual income of peasants had doubled from about 130 yuan (£43) in 1978 to 260 yuan.

He also touched briefly on the questions of Taiwan, Hongkong and the Portuguese-administered territory of Macao. He urged efforts to end as soon as possible the artificial barrier that separates the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. China would recover sovereignty over Hongkong "at an opportune moment (and) take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity."

Mr Zhao reiterated China's appeal to the Soviet Union to take the first steps toward a normalization of relations.

Mr Zhao delivered his two-hour work report in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. The 164 members of the presidium sat on a red-carpeted stage in front of a large red and gold seal of the People's Republic of China. Many of the aged leaders were helped to their seats by nurse-attendants.



Señor Diego Prado arriving home in Madrid yesterday, flanked by his wife and brother.

Kidnapped financier freed by ETA after 73 days

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Diego Prado y Colón de Carvajal, a Spanish aristocrat and financier, aged 53, was released here yesterday after being held captive for 73 days in a rudimentary structure only 6ft in height and length by the military wing of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, was one of the first to welcome the news on

his return from a Latin American tour. He spoke of "brutal deprivation" of a man's liberties. The police several weeks ago named six people, including a woman, as the suspected kidnappers, and one of them was arrested.

One of the most prolonged kidnappings of a businessman by ETA developed into a struggle between the Socialist Government, after it has mounted a spectacular but fruitless two-day search in a Madrid suburb, and the

terrorist organization clearly anxious to demonstrate its ability to hold a victim indefinitely in the capital.

Señor Prado was in too poor a psychological state to give details of his ordeal at a press conference yesterday. His brother, Señor Manuel Prado, a friend of King Juan Carlos and a former head of Iberia, the Spanish state airline, said that his brother had not been physically ill-treated, and has received regular hot meals. ETA, claiming responsi-

bility for the kidnapping, said that it had taken a representative of the "Spanish oligarchy". The brothers are descended on their ancestor's side from Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

Señor Manuel Prado declined to comment yesterday when asked by reporters about payment of a ransom, which the police at one time sought to hinder. He confirmed, however, that protracted "contacts" with the kidnappers had taken place.

Cigarettes replace money in Vietnam

Hanoi, (AFP) - while the value of Vietnam's currency, the dong, drops sharply on the black market, the value of its other currency - cigarettes - is on the rise, especially if they are British.

The Vietnamese dong, officially valued at 9.5 to the dollar, has skyrocketed to 180 to the dollar on the black market as rumours circulate of an imminent devaluation. The average monthly salary here is 200 dongs.

So the cigarette, harsh local brands for the poor, foreign brands for the rich or well-connected has become a sought-after means of payment for everything from favours and services to bribery of government officials. Cartoons in the official press often use the cigarette to symbolize corruption.

Offered in cartons, packets or individually, the payment either goes up in smoke, leaving reputations unscathed, or is resold to serve again. Non-smokers in Hanoi rarely miss the chance to stock up on trips outside the country.

The incontestable leader among foreign cigarettes is the "555" brand, followed by Dunhill, Benson, Players and Capstan. The American Marlboros are valued only in the south.

A packet of "555" costs up to 200 dongs. A carton is worth 10 months' salary to the average Vietnamese.

Prisoners of conscience



Bangladesh: Sunil Kanti De

By Caroline Moorehead

Sunil Kanti De, a journalist aged 37, active as a social worker for the Buddhist as well as his own Hindu community in Rangamati, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is in detention in Kagrachari Prison. He was arrested by security officers on June 14, 1981. He appears to have been neither charged nor tried.

Colleagues describe him as a bold and forthright journalist. He has written repeatedly about the civil war in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the area bordering Burma and India, and exposed violations of human rights by Government troops. In a series of other articles, he has described conditions in the Rangamati Government Hospital, where he reported that money intended for food was being misappropriated.

For the first six months of his detention, his family received no news of his whereabouts. When, in January, 1982, his brother was given permission to visit him, he found that Sunil Kanti De could not walk. Patches of his hair had been torn out. He reported frequent torture with electric shocks.



Mr Sunil Kanti De

Three Iranian oil wells on fire after Iraqi attack

Tehran (Reuters) - Mr Muhammad Gharazi, the Iranian Oil Minister said that three of his country's oil wells in the Gulf were on fire and a fourth was leaking oil into the sea as a result of Iraqi attacks, according to Iran's national news agency.

Mr Gharazi, made the disclosures on a visit to Khorramabad in Western Iran. A total of 17,000 barrels of oil per day was being wasted. The three burning wells were in the Nowruz field. No further details were given.

On May 21, Mr Mirza Taheri, the head of Iran's environment protection organization, spoke at a news conference of only two wells being on fire and a third leaking oil.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr Gharazi's statement meant another well had recently been hit, or whether there was some other reason for the apparent discrepancy in the figures.

Iran reported an Iraqi raid on offshore oil installations on May 25 but did not say if it caused any damage.

Mr Taheri said the broken wells had caused a slick covering 170 to 180 square

Turks 'still have troops inside Iraq'

By Hazhir Teimourian

Mr Massud Barzani, the leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, has denied Turkish government claims that all Turkish forces have withdrawn from Iraqi territory.

In a telephone message to correspondents in London on Sunday night, he said that the Turks were continuing to reinforce their troops inside Iraq all along the border, except in places where Kurdish guerrillas had confronted them and inflicted heavy casualties.

He referred to a clash on June 2 between the two sides at the village of Hoorkeh, in Kani Massi district, in the province of Amadiyeh. This village is only a few miles from the border. One Kurdish guerrilla was killed in the clash, he said, while the Turks suffered higher casualties and withdrew.

Mr Barzani also said that the Iraqi Army in Zakho, and in the districts of Kani Massi and Batooli, was planning with the Turks to launch coordinated attacks on Kurdish positions. Iraqi and Turkish reconnaissance aircraft constantly flew over Kurdish positions in those areas, he said.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party has disclosed that 59 Kurdish civilians were executed by Iranian Government forces in the Kurdish city of Mahabad on June 2.

The party, whose 12,000 full-time guerrillas and 40,000 militia are resisting a new government offensive in the western mountains of Iran, says that the execution of their sympathizers was in retaliation for recent guerrilla successes in the area of Mahabad, the most nationalistic of the larger Kurdish towns in government possession.

An independent source told The Times in a telephone call from Kurdistan last week that government forces had managed to penetrate the Kurdish countryside to reach the Iraqi border at two points, west of the city of Sanandaj and west of the town of Baneh, some 60 miles further north.

Dr Abdorrahman Qassemlou, the main Kurdish leader in Iran, puts the number of government troops in the latest offensive at nearly 200,000.

Who should be responsible for running London? Elected representatives,



or faceless Whitehall mandarins?

The abolition of the GLC is an election issue. And not just for Londoners.

Capital cities throughout the world have overall authorities elected by the people living in them.

The GLC is the duly elected authority for the whole of Greater London. The services it controls affect every aspect of life in the capital more than we may realise.

It has a vast range of responsibilities including London Transport, the Fire Brigade, refuse disposal, major arts and leisure facilities, the Thames Flood Barrier, the promotion of jobs and business activity and many others.

If the GLC is abolished, who will direct these services? Who will fight for a proper share of Government support for London? Who will

plan for the future of the capital city and the way Londoners live?

Thirty-two separate London boroughs—many of which are already over-stretched and under-supported—certainly couldn't.

Will London's future be left to the faceless mandarins in Whitehall, under direct Government control? Or to appointed boards which you do not directly elect and which you cannot sack?

Many politicians—of all parties—think it ludicrous to abolish the elected government for a city of almost seven million people. Will it be as ludicrous when other major British cities have their own elected overall governing bodies abolished? Ludicrous? The word that should be used is "dangerous".

When you vote on Thursday, make sure you choose a candidate who understands this major issue of the proposed abolition of the GLC.

Make sure you choose a candidate who understands why Londoners have the right to a democratically elected body to represent them in the overall strategy for London.

In short, choose a candidate who understands why Londoners need the GLC.

GLC

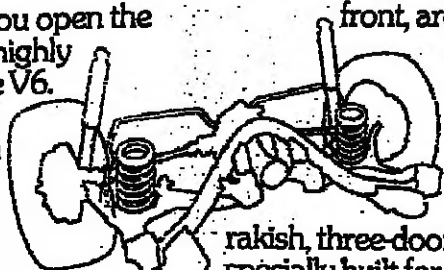
Working for democracy in London

هكذا من الامم

XR4i. Man and high performance machine in perfect harmony.

The new Sierra XR4 Injection is the latest in a long line of Fords with racing in their blood. Far from being just a modified Sierra, the XR4i is, in fact, a purpose-built high performance machine.

As you'll see the moment you open the bonnet, it's powered by Ford's highly developed, fuel-injected 2.8 litre V6. Combined with a new close ratio five-speed gearbox which gives the acceleration extra bite, this 150 bhp engine will propel you from 0-60 in just 8 secs, and on, with a relentless push in the back, to 130 mph* - a sensation not unlike take-off in an executive jet.



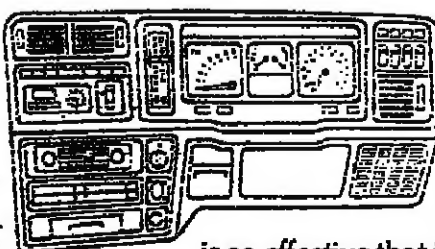
To harness all this extra power, the XR4i has a sophisticated all independent suspension system which gives a firmly controlled ride. The brakes, ventilated discs at the

front, are much larger than a standard Sierra's.

And, of course, you've those beautiful wide alloy wheels fitted with low profile tyres.

Even the body, a rakish, three-door, five-seater design is specially built for the XR4i.

Lest you think that some of its aerodynamic aids are simply there for decoration,



we should explain that the mouldings below the waistline are designed to streamline the wheel arches. While that unique bi-plane spoiler

is so effective that it helps reduce the XR4i's average drag coefficient to only 0.32.

Like the body, the cockpit too is strictly functional. With snug fitting seats to support you during cornering and a dashboard that curves around you so that you feel at one with the controls.

Needless to say, you'll find the information and warning systems you need in such a fast

car. There's even one which alerts you when black ice is likely.

But perhaps best of all, the XR4i is a perfectly practical supercar. As with all Fords, parts are reasonably priced and maintenance is simple, so the pleasure of driving it isn't spoilt by high costs.

And, with the back seats folded, you've even got a 51.7 cu. ft. hatchback.

The XR4i is another example of Ford's engineering efficiency, further proof that Ford gives you more.

*Ford computed figures.



It is nine months since Princess Grace of Monaco was killed in a motor accident leaving the Mediterranean principality bereft of its most glamorous citizen and leaving, too, a question over the future of Prince Rainier. In the first interview he has given to a daily newspaper since the death of the Princess, the Prince talks to Alan Hamilton about what the future holds for Monaco, for his family and for himself.

Managing Monaco and Co

He looked, as he does in recent photographs, all his 59 years and more. The hair is luxuriant but grey, the face a little portly, the face slightly puffy and drawn down with the sadness and weariness of great personal loss.

We met in his office in the Monegasque Embassy in Paris, set in a discreet courtyard behind one of the boulevards that radiate from the Arc de Triomphe. The strident Friday afternoon traffic did not penetrate the thickly carpeted room, and only an insistently ringing telephone on his desk punctuated an hour-long conversation that was otherwise conducted strictly between ourselves.

He would, his staff had said, talk only to *The Times* among European newspapers, and only then if the discussion did not dwell on past events. He had given one interview to an American magazine on the circumstances of Princess Grace's death, and although happy enough with the result had been distressed at the way the American press had speculated on a bleak future for Monaco without its star attraction. Now he agreed to speak about his own future, that of his family, and that of the principality over which he has reigned for 34 years.

His English is excellent, occasionally constructed in the Latin grammar of a native French speaker, but notably free of Americanisms considering the extent of American influence on himself and his family.

We exchanged 10 minutes of pleasantries on the pollution of the Mediterranean, a subject in which he takes a close and well informed interest. He was then happy to talk about the future, as though it were a blessed relief from dwelling on the past.

At the end of an hour, the phone rang again, and with great politeness he

excused himself to attend to state business. The future was over, and he was obliged to return to the present.

Apart from your own personal life and that of your family, what difference has the death of Princess Grace made to the life of Monaco?

The main thing is that the Princess's disappearance has caused a void in that she had a great activity in all the charitable fields and social activities. That suddenly disappeared, and the gap has to be filled. I am very conscious of this, as are my children.

What I did not like was the way the American press stated that, because of the Princess's disappearance, everything would come to a standstill. I thought that was a rather nasty approach, very pessimistic and not showing much confidence in either myself or my children.

The principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps

Of course she was a great attraction in herself. Her charm, beauty, kindness and consideration for everybody meant that she made a point of being present at as many places as possible and being interested in as many things as possible. This tragedy put a stop to all that.

If there were any groups, especially Americans, coming to Monaco she would go out of her way to receive them: she did not want to be criticized by her ex-countrymen that she was snubbing them. The Americans suspect that this will not now go on. Their approach to the problem was not nice, and suggested that nothing would be done. But we all do our best to carry

out all kinds of activity; remember the principality has existed for 800 years despite all mishaps.

How do you see the economic future of Monaco, with tourism stagnant and the principality's one-time property boom now at a standstill?

Investment has certainly gone down a lot. Whereas people once bought perhaps three apartments and did not use them, now they are buying one, a nice one, furnishing it well and using it themselves. That will remain.

People will still come; it is a nice place to stay in. One of our great assets is security, which you do not have elsewhere along the coast. Women can walk home in the evening without being attacked, which they cannot do in the neighbouring cities. Monte Carlo is clean and lively; there is animation.

Certainly expensive tourism is fading a little. But we are having success with the policy we started a few years ago of attracting congresses. We are having a lot of them, and that is a very good turnaround, because they come for three or four days, then another group comes. Our facilities are good, and we have chosen the right size of congress, not the enormous ones but those with, say, 400 to 1,000 delegates. Our hotel capacity has gone up, so we can house them.

Then we are attracting companies which need an administrative base for their European activities. Up to now we have had about 30; their executives rent apartments and bring their families. They come because our labour laws are more relaxed than in, for example, Switzerland, where you have to employ Swiss personnel. We try to get them to employ locals in Monaco, but it is not obligatory. Also company taxation is low, you can get a working permit very easily, and it is a very good centre for international travel.

Are you particular which companies you let in?

Yes. They have to be big concerns of solid repute. The figure of 30 may seem small, but they are 30 top companies. We turn down many applications, and we now have very severe control. If a company shows no trading activity during a year it is generally suppressed; this is to fight against the dummy companies which just put up a letterbox.

How can you prevent Monaco becoming in Somerset Maugham's celebrated phrase, a sunny spot for shady people?

I think not only the label, but the character, has changed. There were once a lot of idle people doing nothing all the year round, but I think the shady people have moved out because they no longer find the right environment for their idleness. Now people come either on vacation, or to work and live.

I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling

We have set aside an area of reclaimed land for new industries, but there again we will choose very carefully what sort of light industries we will allow in. We do not want the sort that create noise, or fumes or pollution. And we want the ones which employ, let us say, super-qualified personnel. The problem is in lodging the employees, with rents so high.

Do you agree that Monte Carlo has been spoiled by the rash of high-rise buildings?

In a way, but not entirely. The alternatives were to leave the place as it was, or to have a spread of low-level building. People will not invest if they cannot build apartment blocks large enough to make it worth their while. We tried to make it difficult, limiting the height to which any individual could build. But we found that individuals were pooling their allocations in order to erect very tall blocks. The law was got around. But the period of high-rise building is over.

In 1987 the *Société des Bains de Mer*, which runs the Casino and several of the major hotels, will lose its monopoly of Monaco's gambling. What will happen then?

The state is a 70 per cent shareholder in SBM, which is a guarantee that undesirable elements do not come in. The alert we had with Onassis, an individual who came in here, took over SBM, and did very much as he wanted. That was a very dangerous position to be in, but it cannot happen any more.

I think SBM should continue, but under different conditions. Personally I think the company has too many activities and is too diversified. I think we are going to go through pretty hard times with gambling; people will not spend hours at the tables as they did before. Perhaps there is room to make the Casino more attractive; there is already a proposal to turn part of it into a museum of gambling.

Is not Monaco, a tiny principality with a hereditary monarchy, an anachronism in present-day Europe?

I don't think so. If you take all the monarchies that exist throughout Europe, they have a dominating characteristic and quality, and that is

the stability they give to the country and its political structure. That is an enormous asset. The situation in Belgium, for example, is not good; the king outstands the complexities and holds things together.

For Monaco I see no other solution. If I wasn't what it is, what would it be? Just a small resort, that's all. I certainly feel there is a continuity and stability; the population feel more secure for and concerned about than in a republic.

In so many republics, at least in the democratic ones, the politicians are tangled up in their wrangles and the political parties. I often wonder what their dedication to their population and their electors can really be. They often act in accordance with the policy of their parties and not in the interests of the people.

The human contact is lacking in a republic. The respect for a head of state is important. I have always admired what happens in England, where there is a genuine affection for the monarch, yet there is also a lot of respect. Even in America, they kid around with President Reagan, as was done with other presidents, which maybe is not as it should be. Yet the attachment and affection is lacking.

So you regard your monarchy as more than a mere tourist attraction?

Definitely. If it did not exist, knowing the local mentality and their way of thinking and doing, it would on many occasions have been a shambles. If the decision is too close, and too divided, and too quick it has a great chance of being a bad decision. I think the wealth and success of Italy was much greater before it was united. In Italy you still feel the strong regional powers at work often opposing her rulers' policies.

Do you intend to abdicate in favour of your son, Prince Albert?

I am not going to abdicate tomorrow, or even the day after. But I do not want to hang on until old age hits me and I have to move out. I would not like to be sitting in the chair with Albert moving in but not having the power or possibility to make decisions. So one day when he feels he is fully armed to move in, and I feel he is ready to take over, then I think it should be done.

Do not go to too many official functions or people won't be grateful

I would rather have the physical and mental capacity to help him in his first years. He is 25, and there is no hurry; he still has a lot to learn. It is something we will decide together.

What kind of role do you see your other children, Princess Caroline and Princess Stephanie, playing in the future?

I think mainly in cultural, charitable and educational activities. Caroline is 26, and is interested in music and opera, and also in the problems of young people. She has developed *Jeune, Jéoune* (a Samaritans-style telephone service for young people); it was her idea from the start, and it has been very successful in Monaco. Stephanie is only 18, and it is a little soon to know exactly what she will do and dedicate herself to.

You seem to spend a great deal of time away from Monaco. Should you not be spending more time in the principality?

Well, I have been at it for 34 years, and I have spent a lot of that time riveted to my office. But let us say I still spend at least 20 days a month here. My predecessors, Prince Albert I and Prince Louis II, spent only three or four months a year in the principality. There are times in Monaco when you do not really have to be here. Otherwise you get stale and imposed upon; that is the danger. My grandfather used to tell me: "Don't go to too many official functions, otherwise people won't even be grateful to you for the ones you do go to".

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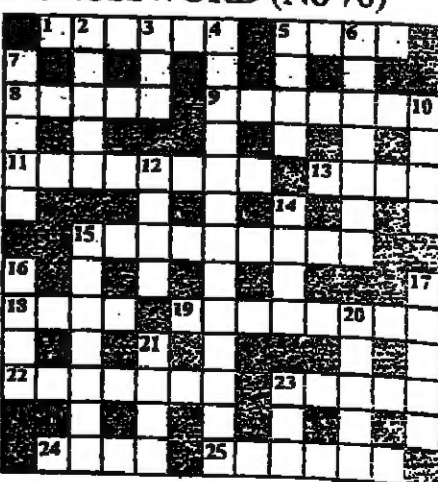
TOMORROW Why the Welsh Guards died at Bluff Cove

Welsh Nationalist standing in my particular neck of London. The representatives of the three big parties have called on me, and I have promised my vote faithfully to all three. They seemed well pleased. As a private citizen I do not think there is much more I can do.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 76)

ACROSS
1 Heaviest metal (6)
2 Nightlife area (4)
3 Quasi doctor (5)
4 Spanish drink (7)
5 Quiltless (8)
6 Young horse (4)
7 Nearby person (9)
8 Register (4)
9 Obtained on loan (8)
10 Pasta (7)
11 Smelly (5)
12 Satirical sketch (4)
13 Acknowledgement of wit (5)

DOWN
1 Killed (5)
2 Type (3)
3 Man-hater (13)
4 Ballad (4)
5 Shelter (7)
6 Sea creature (5)
7 Talented (4)
8 Wind into loops (4)
9 Male pig (4)



15 System (7)
16 Pull (4)
17 Snake (5)
20 Value (5)
21 Rabbit's tail (2)
23 Viral infection (3)

SOLUTION TO No 75
ACROSS: 1 Handwritten 9 Interim 10 Lapse 11 Pot 13 Days
16 Good 17 Access 18 Ellis 20 Peal 21 Delect 22 Tate 23 Pawa
DOWN: 2 Apathy 3 Dire 4 Rump 5 Tilt 6 Explode 7 Fiddliest 8 Seed
planter 12 Oyster 14 SAS 15 Scheme 19 Lateral 20 Pep 24 Arena
25 Bloc 26 Yard 27 Lair

THE HOUSE OF GRIMALDI

Rainier, Grimaldi
Seigneur of Caprae
1310-1314



Prince Albert I
ruled 1889-1922
Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton

Prince Louis II
ruled 1922-1949
Marie Juliette Louvet

Princess Charlotte
Comte Pierre de Polignac

Prince Rainier III
ruled 1949-
Grace Kelly

Princess Caroline
Prince Albert
Princess Stephanie

MONACO

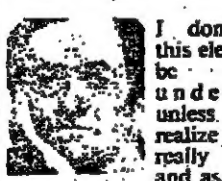
Area: 467 acres

Population: 28,000

History: Founded in the tenth century, abolished during the French Revolution, and re-established in 1814. Created an independent state in 1861.

Legislature: Power held jointly by the Prince and a unicameral 18-member National Council elected by universal adult suffrage.

Executive: Power exercised by the Prince and a four-man council headed by the Minister of State, always a French civil servant.



I don't think this election can be properly understood unless we all realize what it's really about, and as no other commentator has yet spotted what the great underlying issue is, I find myself reluctantly drawn into the fray.

It is not for a start, about policies. The public, quite rightly, does not trust policies. It has noticed that when a policy fails to work and the opposite is tried instead, the opposite does not work either. Nor is it about personalities or economics. It is not about whether Sir Robin Day could have made a better job of questioning Mrs Thatcher on last week's *Panorama*. (My personal view is that even if he had drawn a gun on her, she would not have stopped talking.) Nor, I am sad to say, is it about dog control.

What it is about is the fact that no party really drops down wants to form the next government.

The secret dream of all the leaders ... except one

MORI OVER MILES KINGSTON

and the choice as leader of a man whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics but not a natural general in the field. It seems almost as if Labour are trying to throw it away.

This is exactly what they are trying to do. They foresee a rough time ahead for the country and do not want to be in the hot seat just yet. Consider the Tories. Their one great asset is David Steel, whom everyone agrees is the nicest person in politics. So why did the Alliance plump for Roy Jenkins as the front runner? Why is the Alliance stressing Labour's failure? Because, simply, the Alliance would profile in the hope that they won't get a whacking majority and a licence to rule till the end of the century. They are like a football team at the end of the heaviest season ever who, just as they are looking forward to a long break, are being told by the

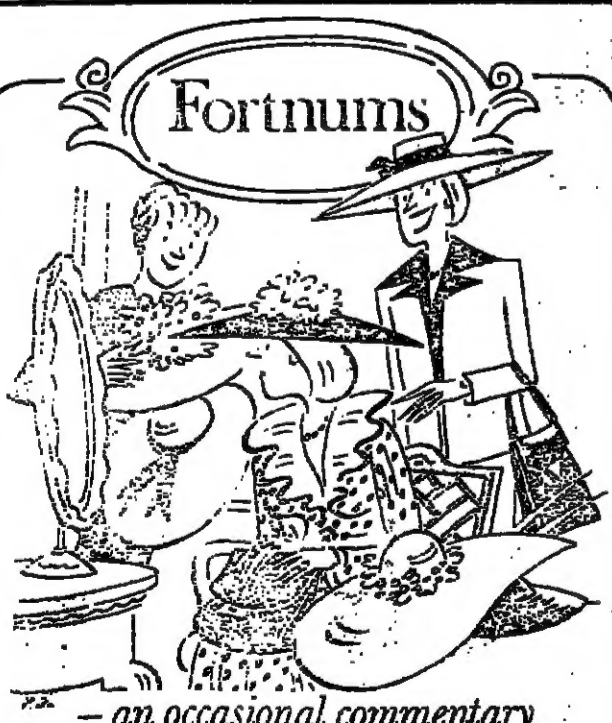
manager to intensify training and go on a long tour.

What the Tories need and do not have is the presence of a leader whom everyone agrees to be the nicest person in politics. But then the Tories have always been bad at producing this kind of figure; not since Alec Douglas-Home was recalled from the House of Lords specifically to lose an election for them have they managed to find one.

So we have a state of play in which nobody wants to win, except Mrs Thatcher. Everyone is trying twice as hard, in order to remain number two.

And the curious thing is that the public seems to feel the same way. They have a very clear idea of whom they would really like in office. This is because they too do not want any party to form the next government. The comings and goings of the popularity polls, I am convinced, are part of a process of equalization whereby, come election day, all three of the main parties will have 33 per cent share of the public's backing. It still remains to be seen if, as I predicted two weeks ago, Screaming Lord Sutch will hold the balance of power.

On a personal level, I shall vote as usual for the party that pesters me least as I enter my



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I think we ought to choose another for Hum. Cup day, don't you? One simply can't be seen in the same hat two days running - not even a hat from Fortnum.

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صكتا من الامل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Fit for the family

Sportswear is the success story of the Eighties. The unstoppable advance of the track suits and sports shirts, the leotards and sweats, is a reflection of the new urge for family fitness and health, serviced by the dance studios and sports centres. This summer, the entire fashion world – shops, stores, manufacturers and designers – has come up with the winning combinations.

Altering the image of a department store, they say, is like turning round a ship: a great deal of effort is expended before anyone notices a change of direction.

But when leading tennis stars and favoured customers gather for a pre-Wimbledon reception tomorrow night at Simpson Piccadilly, they will notice some significant changes. The store knows that, for the first time, it will be able to capitalize on the two weeks in the year when the entire family – and especially women – are tuned into sport. For casual clothes for children, as well as adults, have now taken over the second floor in an attempt to capture the family at play.

"We suddenly realized that a different kind of customer was coming in on Saturdays," says managing director Martin Moss. "There were the 30 year olds with their kids, all dressed in casual clothes. We want those young customers, and that's when we realized that we had to change the store."

Simpson's is a family business and it was Georgina Simpson (married to actor Anthony Andrews, a father of two young children and a horsewoman), who pushed the board to develop the sports business – and even take to the road with selling stands at equestrian events. She also helped to revolutionize the Jermyn Street side of the store, by creating the SJS/83 department for young girls and to support the introduction of cosmetics. The well dressed and well heeled gentlemen who used

to consider Piccadilly their preserve, have been given an elegant new suit room and all the ties fit to print in a neat neckwear department of their own.

Sportswear has been the key to the changes. So have women. The female merchandise gave a much needed fillip to dormant sales throughout the worst of the recession – in retailing, according to Martin Moss.

"The best thing that happened to this store was the recession," he says. "It made us recognize that we had a problem. It made us ask questions. We saw that the women's business was surviving best and we were able to build from there."

The aim to find a younger and broader base of customers to complement the loyal existing band began three years ago, when Martin Moss returned to the store after an absence of seven years in America. He says that he saw the strengths of Simpson's as "excellence in tailoring, its service in workrooms and its sportswear". He also realized that to get the younger customers, they needed younger buyers and a swift reaction to what was happening at customer level in the store.

On to the board, under chairman Dr Leonard Simpson, came Richard Campbell-Walter and Sally Hunter, the women's merchandise director. Into the Daks collection (which is run

like a store-within-store) came fresh designs, like a suit cut on an Italian block with a much sharper silhouette. The idea of serving the family was a logical development of the rest.

My test of a department store is that it should be immediately distinctive and identifiable. In these days when fashion is widely distributed, there is a risk of finding clothes duplicated in different shops.

Simpson's pride themselves on the fact that high percentage of their merchandise is exclusive. This is often developed by working closely with a manufacturer – like the strong and colourful men's knitwear by Alan Paine. Martin Moss is eager to build up relationships

with fashion houses, as they have done with Lacoste by agreeing to stock all 24 sizzling colours of the famous sports shirt, or with Newman, whose children's collection is well represented.

There are few "exclusive" designer labels apart from the now rather matronly Emilio Pucci beachwear and the Ted Lapidus Mini-Ted children's wear that is a star of the sports floor. But the store has been successful with designers like Jean Muir, especially with this season's new cotton collection, and there is a good range of the young British designers like Victor Herbert and Benny Ong. Otherwise, Sally Hunter has succeeded in finding women's

clothes – many from abroad – that I do not see elsewhere, mostly in the medium price range and with the stamp of fashion, but not overwhelmed by it. A customer fashion adviser – on the model of American stores – is a new idea to smooth the creases out of shopping for customers who have not the time or the skills to put clothes together for themselves.

The real transformation is that Simpson's no longer looks like a tailoring business on eight floors, and that it does not feel like a man's store. The softening effect of sportswear is underlined on the casual floor by a collection of dance wear, with a Hot Gossip dancer on hand this

week as part of a general promotion about getting in shape for holidays.

An exercise workout by a leotard-clad dancer should convince the most traditional customers that women have made their mark.

Right to left: HER sky blue and baby pink sleeveless Lacoste track suit £53. Pink bobble socks £5, also in yellow or navy with white. Tennis shoes £15. Porsche watch. HIS white HCC sports shirt with geometric blocks of blue/red/green or yellow/white/navy £23. Matching HCC shorts with colour flashes £23. Striped tennis socks £3.50. Training shoes £15. Porsche watch.

CHILD's alligator motif Lacoste slipover £23, white Lacoste shorts £15, striped sports shirt £12 in blue/white/red or blue/white/yellow. Sweat bands £3.50.

CHILD's stripey Newman sweat shirt in green with yellow and red, or predominantly green or royal blue £21, sizes from four. Matching cotton shorts in green or red with bands of colour £15.50.

All from the Sports floor, Simpson, Piccadilly.

Make-up by Lesley Chikles for CLINIQUE who will make-up and advise on sun care at Simpson this week.

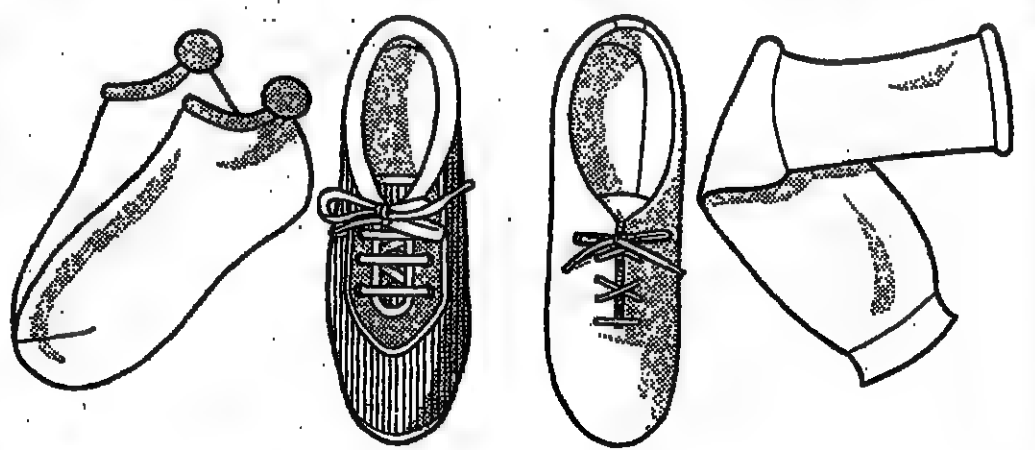
HAIR by Peter at Daniel Galvin.

PHOTOGRAPH BY NICK BRIGGS

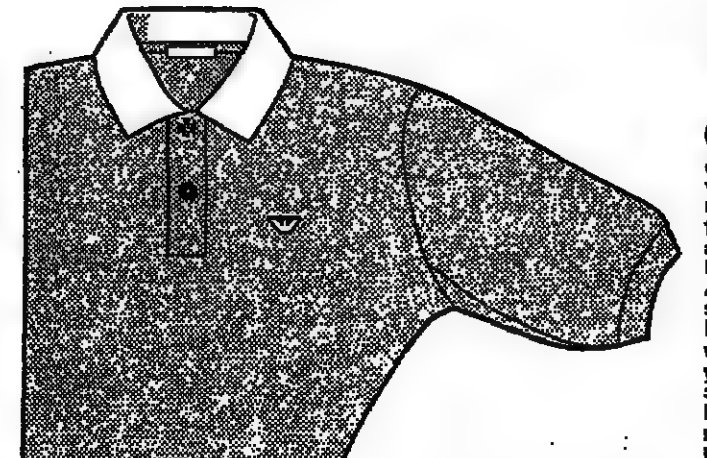
DRAWINGS BY JOHN GRIMWADE

Sportswatch: Into top gear

Right: towelling-lined women's training shoes in baby pink or blue with white, £5.99, and cotton/nylon tennis socks with pink, navy or blue ankle bobble £3, both from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Jogging was the key which opened up fashion interest in feet. The shoe business has been revolutionized by training shoes that are now the most popular footwear for active and spectator sports – and for the whole family. Sports shops sprout like wet-weather lawns in high streets all over the country, with names like Nike, Adidas and Lonsdale to the forefront of the race for quality and status. But the traditional shoe shops like the British Shoes Corporation have also been quick to grasp a new growth area for leisure footwear. Children, who are more foot fashion conscious than previous generations, persuade their parents to part with six times the sum once spent on the pimsol.



Left: bold high-tech sports watch in steel by Patek Philippe, £250 from Harrods, Garrards of Regent Street and Porsche Car Centres. The sports watch has become a major status accessory, ever since Cartier introduced the steely tank-style Santos in 1919. Sports personalities are used for promotion by Swiss watchmakers like Baume and Mercier, who are sponsoring a ladies professional golf tour of Europe, and Ebel, who presented their striking chronograph watch in steel inlaid with 18 ct gold to Sebastian Coe. The same sporty image is seen in Sekonda's new Summer Time Collection that includes a water-resistant watch with date and luminous dial for £37.95.



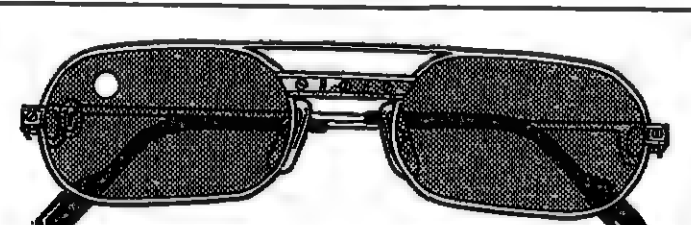
Left: white jazz shoes £17.50 by Man O' Leisure from Harrods Olympic Way; black ankle warmers £2.50 from the American Legal dancewear range from Harrods Olympic Way.

Dance exercise clothes are the mushroom growth of the 1980s, sold in stores and now produced by hosiery companies like Aristoc or swimwear specialists Speedo. Danskinn have launched a new range of vibrant coloured leotards, and colour is also found at exercise studios like Pineapple and the Dance Centre in Covent Garden. Nona Summers (54 Gable Place SW5) has an exclusive range including pin stripes and tiger prints. The dance group Fame is promoting its own dance wear by Juleston. In step with dance are two new exercise records, Typhoo's OD routine £2.57 from L.P. Offer, PO Box 92, Altrincham, Cheshire (cheques: Cadbury Typhoo Ltd) and Arlene Phillips Keep in Shape System album/cassette and book, £5.99 from Mulberry House, Garsington Place, Liverpool L1 8HY (cheques: KISS offer).

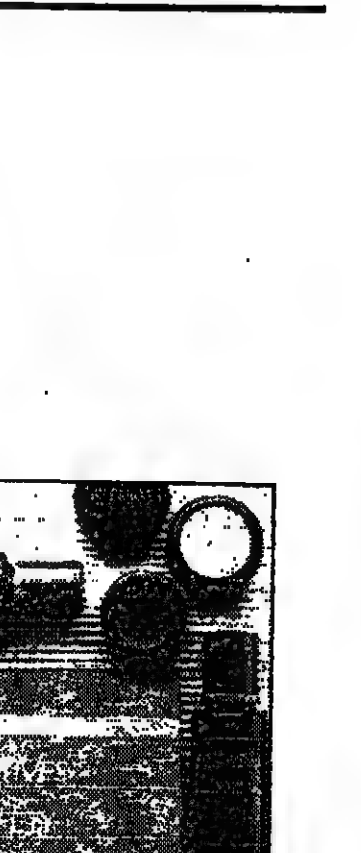
Left: Giorgio Armani's polo shirt in fruity colours with contrast collar including yellow with grass green, tangerine with navy and rose with yellow, £29 from the new Browns Armani shop at 24 South Molton Street, W1. High fashion designers, especially American ones, have been quick to see the potential of sportswear. Norma Kamali's stylish "sweats" were introduced to Browns two years ago. Giorgio Armani's new shop, designed by Maurizio Peragalli, has a functional look and now houses the more sporty and less expensive Mani and Emporio collections as well as the Armani superstyle.



Right: sugar pink and white wrap-around tennis skirt in polyester, £8.99, sizes 10-16. Pink and white candy striped tennis top £7.99. Part of a range of tennis clothes, including colour coordinated dresses, shorts, track suit and towel from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Nothing illustrates more clearly the runaway success of sportswear than the fact that Marks & Spencer has introduced a tennis range which is selling faster than Centre Court tickets. High Street stores have been selling related sportswear clothes as leisure wear, especially track suits. It is generally advisable to shop in proper sports stores such as Lilywhites for action clothes. But chain store sportswear has for a long time been a feature of shopping in America and must now be a trend for the future in the active 1980s.



Left: Cartier Santos sunglasses in alloy, trimmed in 22 carat gold, £140 from Cartier, 175 New Bond Street and Les Must boutiques in Harvey Nichols and the Inter-Continental Hotel. Cartier's latest venture, that they call "eye jewelry". Others in the market with designer sunglasses include the French Rochas and Rical (for Solar) and Emanuels.



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TOMORROW

Wednesday Page: Learning the skills of parenthood; a bird in the wok; the Valium habit

THE ARTS

Istanbul: Council of Europe exhibition

How Turkey conquered the conquerors



Jean-Claude Orliac and Sophie Boulton: vocal conviction

Early music in Boston, Mass.

Rameau's passionate revelation

Boston is the host town of what must now be considered the world's leading festival of early music. Utrecht has more early music, Bruges has more important competitions, London has as large an instrument-makers' fair and several cities have important academic gatherings, but in Boston all these activities have been brought together in a single week of crowded activity. Recently more than a hundred instrument-makers exhibited their exotic wares, symposia were held to honour the centenaries of Rameau (born 1683) and Frescobaldi (born 1583), and a concurrent week of concerts included recitals by the Italian organist Luigi Ferdinando Tagliavini (playing a replica of an Italian eighteenth-century organ, by Fiorini Tsui) and Gustav Leonhardt - and both players also gave master-classes.

The largest undertaking of the festival, however, was a staging of Rameau's opera *Zoroastre*: the first in America, and one of only a handful of productions of Rameau's operas anywhere during this twentieth-century year. (*Les Indes galantes* has just appeared in Paris. *Hippolyte et Aricie* will be at Aix and then at the Proms. *Plafie* is promised here, but where are our major houses who have the resources to stage these elaborate spectacles?) This was mounted under the aegis of Boston's baroque orchestra, Banchetto Musicale, who did a *Poppea* at the last festival with mixed success.

The venue was the cavernous and gloomy Sanders Theatre at Harvard: not an obvious choice, given its severely restricted stage, but a good one, since the semi-circular auditorium matches that at Versailles, as does the orchestra pit, which is almost at stage level. The boldest decision, given the limited financial resources, was to eschew complex staging altogether and concentrate on the recreation of baroque acting and gesture under the direction of Philippe Lemaire, from the Nantes Theatre du Nombre d'Or.

In the hands of some singers, the gesture was a success: the best singer, Jean-Claude Orliac as Zoroastre, was merely vaguely imperious in stance, but his princess Amelie, sung with passionate conviction and highly individual baroque stylings by Sophie Boulton, made every tense twist of the arm and fingers tell. Among the Americans in the cast, Nancy Armstrong as the evil Erinnas and James Maddalena as Abramane both combined pungency of voice and tightness of action; others made a less focused impression.

The character of this acting - altogether more passionate than the baroque recreations we have seen on this side of the Atlantic - was however compromised by the decision to use a group of modern dancers for the integral ballet: Violette Verdy's choreography did grow out of the

music, but it was not sufficiently attentive to the language of the period to bring that music to life.

And that was a serious drawback, since the qualities of the music were for the most part so tellingly revealed in Banchetto Musicale's playing under Martin Pearlman. This is a gorgeous, marvellously investigative score; Rameau's later version of 1756 was preferred to the 1749 original, and was given in an edition by Graham Sadler partly prepared for an English Bach Festival concert performance of extracts in this country. Uncut, with recitative, air, impressive choruses and delicately scored dances dovetailing in and out of each other, it revealed Rameau as a master of orchestration, of dramatic balance and timing.

Pearlman should perhaps have kept a firmer grip on the recitative, which sometimes flagged, and he set some odd tempi for the dancers. A more considered staging would have been necessary to let the great conflicts of light and darkness, of evil and goodness - which so clearly anticipate those of *Zauberflöte* even in their Masonic allusions - emerge with full strength. But the evening gave a remarkably powerful impression of eighteenth-century French opera as an art form which we have barely begun to understand.

Nicholas Kenyon



Vivid terracotta: ceremonial cup, 8th-7th cent B.C.

is, as you can underplay anything so omnipresent outside the exhibition. Few visitors to Istanbul will fail to visit at least the Hagia Sophia and the Chora monastery, so probably the supreme historical example of East/West fusion does not need to be stressed. And the Byzantine section with which the Saint Irene show concludes, though small compared with the amount of space given to relics of Pergamon, Hellenistic terracottas (some of the most recent discoveries in their original colouring, clearly visible) and Roman portrait busts, does contain some of the most striking individual pieces in the whole exhibition, such as the head of fifth-century silver discovered at Kumludag in 1963.

But the real eye-opener to most visitors is likely to be the section devoted to the Seljuk and Ottoman periods in a newly fitted-up museum area in the grand stables of Topkapı. This is a heady succession of masterpieces of Islamic art, selected (as is nearly all of the exhibition) from public and occasionally private collections within Turkey. In its location, surrounded by other sections of the palace's permanent collection, including the sultans' treasury and the sultans' wardrobe and a dazzling collection of Turkish ceramics which has been roped into the rival exhibition of *Islamic Arts*, scattered in half-a-dozen places around the city to mark the fifteenth centennial of the Hegira (until September 20), it has its work cut out to remain impressive. But the

general standard, whether of fabrics, ceramics, metalwork, calligraphy or sometimes the purely practical (for Turkish scientific achievements are not forgotten) elevated into art, is so high that anyone inclined uncritically to see Turkey's role in history as that of barbarians at the gates will be completely, deliciously nonplussed.

The two main parts of the exhibition lay the groundwork. But a lot of the most fascinating superstructure is to be found in the dozen or so "didactic exhibitions" to be found not only in other parts of the Topkapı Palace but also in the Ibrahim Pasha Palace, sensitively restored and converted for the occasion to be the new Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art, the old Museum of the Museum of Archaeology (which has been chosen, rather oddly, as the location for the show of modern Turkish art), the Military Museum and the Mevlevihane, or House of the Whirling Dervishes, in Galata, which appropriately houses the musical instruments. What this layout means is that whatever special area catches your fancy in the main sections can at once be explored further and in greater detail - especially if you take the view that the whole of the museums in which the special shows are housed is also somehow included in your terms of reference. For the moment, virtually the whole of Istanbul is one giant Council of Europe exhibition.

As "didactic" exhibitions (an unappealing term, but do not be put off) the best are probably that devoted to tombstones, from the earliest times right up to date, which is just outside the Hagia Sophia, and that in the Topkapı Palace devoted to script and calligraphy. Both make their points, and demonstrate their continuities, entirely in visual terms, taking us literally on a walk through history. (I should mention, incidentally, that everything in the show is labelled in English and Turkish, and the monumental three-volume catalogue will soon be available in English as well as in Turkish.)

The most disappointing section is that devoted to twentieth-century Turkish art, which offers few pleasures the way from Barabiz to the Conquest, though a large painting entitled *Beethoven in the Harzem* (a lot of turn-of-the-century ladies playing western instruments under the disapproving eye of a Beethoven bust) is at least bizarre, and I rather took to the work of a Twenties painter called Serif Akdik, whose *Woman Standing Before the Mirror* has a nicely disenchanted air.

John Russell Taylor

Television

The worst hazards Eisenhower faced

North Africa did not begin well for Eisenhower. Not only did he get a bloody nose from Rommel but, if we are to believe the last scene in *Ike*, on Channel 4 last night, he also sustained a smack from his lady dither, Kay Summersby, who blamed him for the death of her soldier husband-to-be. Of these two mishaps, the second seemed to hurt the more.

Certainly from this first instalment - it continues to "celebrate" the launch of the Second Front tonight - Miss Summersby, on whose book this film is based, is going to bulk at least as large in his life as the German Army.

Not everybody liked Ike at this stage in his career. His own C-in-C, General George Marshall, tended to speak to him as if he were a corporal; Montgomery as if he would never have made corporal had he had his way; and Churchill as if he regarded him as a little local difficulty.

seemed from this account to be the most difficult hazard in his early attempts to get to grips with the European theatre. She started by arriving late to pick him up and then gave him the first of many dressings down in front of a subordinate. The fact that he did not tell her to push off and borrow a taciturn squaddie from the Royal Army Service Corps to ferry him round London may, of course, have indicated that he had the kind of perverse tenacity generals need.

We have seen Miss Remick in better times. Here she is encountered by a rich selection of daft lines and incarcerated by that American view of the English which so often goes well beyond caricature. Montgomery, played by the excellent Ian Richardson, suffers from this, too. Not that Montgomery was without eccentricity but, as we have so far seen him, he appears like an escapee from the funny farm.

Robert Duvall is good as Ike, obviously having determined to do his own thing whatever situations were foisted on him and despite the intentions of Miss Summersby, cast to buzz round him like a fly on a hot day.

It may even be because of these handicaps that he came over so dogged and resolute, rather unlike that amiable chap we remember as President, more prone to golf courses than summits and more likable for that - nothing, after all, makes a politician more acceptable than an obsessive hobby which assures us of occasional diversion. But the rest is hokum - bland, banal, and... well, Ike might have had a soldier's word for it. Just thank your stars and stripes they did not make it a musical.

Dennis Hackett

Medea Barbican

Even if the performance had not been dedicated to her memory, the shadow of Maria Callas would surely have lain long over Sunday night's concert revival of Cherubini's *Medea*. Medea is the Callas part that has most resisted other interpreters, not only because it demands unusual qualities of voice and personality that she combined to intense perfection but also because it is so one-dimensional. There is really only one way to play it, and Callas did it that way to the ultimate.

Grace Bumbury, though, is her own lady. Here she was giving

us at last the Medea planned for Covent Garden a couple of seasons ago, and embodying the role so forcefully that at least while she was singing one could not think of making comparisons. From the very first this was clearly a woman capable of murdering her own children in a rage of shamed nobility, a woman too grand and fierce to command compassion, only awe. However, the impersonation was not always drawn thoroughly into the voice. The great strength of her middle register was offset by an artificial quality at the top, and variations of colour were more vocally than dramatically effective. When in her Act II duet with Jason, for instance, she drew on a marvellously versatile head voice, one admired a

singer's technique rather than an expressive point.

Possibly she would have found it easier to discover her Medea if the opera had been done as Cherubini wrote it rather than in the mid-nineteenth-century version of Callas's day, with the libretto translated into Italian and the spoken dialogue replaced by recitative. This performance was also substantially cut, though some of the slack playing from the London Symphony Orchestra strings made one wish it cut more. Elio Boncompagni, who took over as conductor at short notice, seemed to be directing with knowledge and high enthusiasm, but the chilled neo-classical magnificence of this score was only periodically apparent.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

Too grand and fierce for compassion

Rock

The samba lilt

Gilberto Gil Drury Lane

You would expect the popular music of Brazil to be sunny in temperament and supple of rhythm, and it is. All the more mysterious, then, that it has so far failed to join the great explosion of Third World music which has taken place in recent years.

The last time Brazil made an international impact was in the early 1960s, with the brief vogue of *bossa nova*, a featherweight version of the traditional samba. Quite a lot has happened since then, and much of it has been due to Jorge Ben. Milton Nascimento and Gilberto Gil, three singers and composers of talent and vision who might be described as the country's Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder and Curtis Mayfield. Ben's "Mas Que Nada" was a hit for his compatriot Sergio Mendes several years ago, and Nascimento has done some recording with Weather Report's Wayne Shorter; otherwise the members of this triumvirate are practically unknown outside Brazil and various other small Portuguese-speaking enclaves.

Gil's concert on Sunday was part of a Festival of Brazil which will perhaps alert more people to the sounds of Bahia and Copacabana. In terms of

Dance

Something special

Birthday Gala Sadler's Wells

The fact that it was the eve of Ninette de Valois's eighty-fifth birthday was the pretext for the gala at Sadler's Wells on Sunday, but the real purpose was to thank her for everything she had done for British ballet. Dame Ninette herself insisted that she ought to be wearing a sash with the words "Much Ado About Nothing", but nobody else would agree.

Although only two-thirds of the Royal Ballet could take part (the Sadler's Wells company and dancers from the School), representatives from all the other large companies in England and Scotland joined in, with the sole exception of Ballet Rambert, which, like the Covent Garden Royal Ballet, was busy spreading the fame of British dance overseas.

Given unlimited time and resources, it would have been pleasant to have someone from her Turkish school also, and from the Commonwealth companies that sprang from her activities, but as it was the show lasted four hours with only brief intervals. We did have Marcia Haydée and Richard Cragun from Stuttgart, as a token of de Valois's overseas influence, dancing *Something Special*

Dance

Philharmonia/Ozawa Festival Hall

Martha Argerich walks distractedly on to the stage as if looking for a misplaced cup of coffee, sits at the piano, hardly seems to move a muscle, and produces the most terrific, tempestuous account of Rachmaninov's Third Piano Concerto. It was not, at the start, a neat account; Argerich's small hands raced around the keyboard and created some distinctly splashy virtuosity, and because she so rarely brings her full body-movement into the action she seemed at times to be struggling to encompass the sheer physical range of the music.

But, once absorbed in the music, she unveiled playing of a warmth and sensuality one rarely hears in such warblers as the Internazional, each flourish at the top of the keyboard sparked with precisely-defined colours, and the digressions of the finale were knit together with a purposefulness that belied the aimless pattern-making so often encountered.

She was accompanied by exceptionally detailed attention by Seiji Ozawa, who directed

this work - like the rest of the concert - from memory: it transformed the partnership to have a conductor able and willing to watch every nuance of his soloist's rhythm and match his orchestra with it. Ozawa is a brilliant technician; he dealt with similar conviction with Takemitsu's *Requiem* for string orchestra, a painless seven-minute curtain-raiser in which the Philharmonia strings moaned in uneasy lament, creating comforting diaphanous textures that never approached the deliberate pain of Penderecki's *Threnody* or the taut concision of Stravinsky's *Threni*.

Ozawa's Tchaikovsky Fifth in the second half was a blazingly successful essay in orchestral sonorities: some times over-balanced in favour of the brass, but always controlled with complete conviction and a powerful sense of direction. There was the disturbing feeling, often sensed with Ozawa, of a lack of stylistic grasp - of the music inhabited an abstract no-man's-land far from Russia - but he made the orchestra play so well that, if the cards were not already on the table, one would have declared him their ideal future principal conductor.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall/Radio 3

At the midway point in the South Bank's Brahms Festival, Vladimir Ashkenazy switched from baton to keyboard for a programme which gave us the rare and instructive chance to hear the two piano concertos side by side.

This time, André Previn was on the podium. His, it seemed, was the splendidly weighty, truly majestic opening tempo for No 1, timpani churning undercurrents of tension, bowing full and sustained. And to Ashkenazy belonged the stark energy, the keen forward thrust, which had characterized his readings as conductor earlier in the week.

At first it felt like a discrepancy of approach, with Ashkenazy's intense, highly strung playing more relentlessly aggressive than the orchestra had given us to expect. But, as the work settled into place, the two energies became complementary; fused in the first concerto into a convincingly volatile eddying of mood and

idea, and in the second focused less on the urgency of what must be said and more on the creative abundance of how it may be expressed.

So it was in the second movements of both works. Mr Ashkenazy understood well the nature of exploration peculiar to each: in the first putting out antennae for the new potential of the form and of the simplest scale; and in the second standing further back, allowing ideas to shape and coalesce almost to the point of dissolution before the return of Douglas Cummings's eloquent cello solo.

It was in the inner movements that the seemingly under-rehearsed and often cavalier ensemble of the London Symphony Orchestra was most cruelly exposed. In the finale, the sheer bravura of Mr Ashkenazy's playing carried the day, whether in the fiercely exuberant juxtaposition of the first concerto (no coughing time allowed here) or in the capricious, wise simplicity of the second.

Hilary Finch

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Nicholas Keddy

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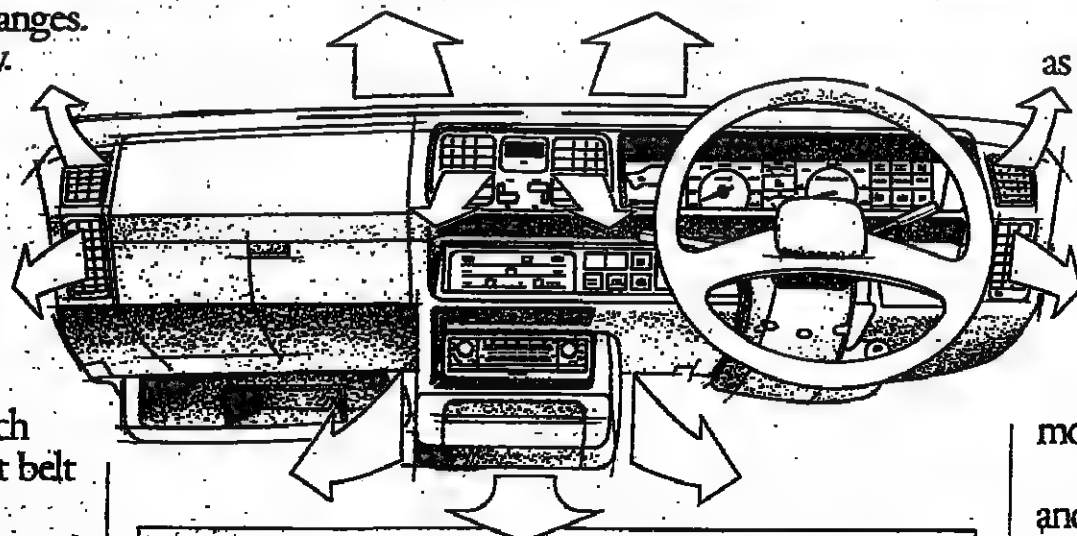
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THE TIMES DIARY

In style

Isn't Denis Thatcher looking it rather prematurely? At yesterday morning's campaign conference at Smith Square he arrived in a chauffeur-driven Rover from the government car pool. The use of such cars is usually reserved for ministers on duty, rather than the spouses of senior politicians on the campaign trail. Former prime ministers qualify on grounds of security, but I fear that D. Thatcher falls into none of the appropriate categories. My more gallant colleague at Westminster suggests he might have been waiting for the prime ministerial car to turn up from Downing Street and, in its absence, hitched a lift. I would have expected a good old-fashioned Tory to walk.

Middle-of-the-ode

My one-off candidate today is a Mr Stevenson, - he doesn't disclose his Christian name - who is telling his putative constituents in Hampstead and Highgate that they have a choice between politicians and a poet. Offering himself in the second category ("Vote Stevenson, vote poet"), he invokes the saws of such earlier campaigners as Dryden, Swift and Plato. His own namesake, of the Robert Louis variety, had this to say of our electoral habits: "The British treat democracy like crossing the road; look right, look left, and look right again." They are an arty lot in Hampstead and Highgate, but I fear even they lack the enlightenment to vote for verse.

Marriner first

Although he is the second most prolific conductor in the history of the gramophone, Neville Marriner has only just recorded his first opera. With some 300 LPs to his name, mostly with the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields, Marriner has been outpaced only by the indefatigable Herbert von Karajan. Now the less he is approached his first operatic production, Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, issued this month by Philips, with some repudiation. "I'm used to dealing with singers one at a time," he admits, "but eight quite different egos could be a trying operation if any one of them tried to upstage." Fortunately for Marriner, the cast was docile.

● "Adults are welcome to sit in this garden," says a sign on the wall of the United Reformed Church, Dulwich Grove. Whatever happened to Mark 10, 14?

Plugging water

Having scored a world exclusive with news of the National Waterways Fortnight, the highest point of which was to be the transportation of 45 tonnes of rock salt by three narrowboats from Middlesbrough to Northampton. I am glad to report that the cargo has arrived in good order, if not in good time. It took the boats 10 days to negotiate 133 miles of canal with 154 locks. This has not stopped the Inland Waterways Association from trumpeting in the direction of road hauliers: "The boats caused no congestion, no fatal accidents, no wear and tear to highways or damage to buildings, nor did they make any special calls on police or emergency service time." So there.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's the new police calculator. Add up a crowd and it automatically halves it."

Ken and Karl

Further evidence - if any is needed - that the Tories will be glad to see the back of the GLC. County Hall is providing £32,000 for a four-week Karl Marx exhibition later this year. It is being organized by the London History Workshop Centre and will take place either in the Drill Hall in Tottenham Court Road, or Islington's Almeida Theatre. Not surprisingly, the Conservative minority group produced a report describing the programme of events as "a bogus left-wing jolly that the ratepayers of London should not be asked to finance". Just as predictably, this was thrown out at last week's GLC meeting and the exhibition will go ahead. Despite their Victorian vestments, the Tories complain that the themes centre on "vague and romantic notions of the nineteenth century working classes," and are "plain humbug".

At the age of 44, Mari Cruz Gomez should have known better than to jump into the middle of a bullfight waving a red flag. But the fiery Madrileña, described as "a slim blonde" by my male charrinista correspondent, went on to prove a feminist point: "Only want them to take me seriously so they see that a woman can serve in this profession," she cried as she was led away by police for a few hours behind bars and a £25 fine. Silly moo.

PHS

The pollsters, by a landslide

by David Butler

When, a generation hence, politicians reminisce about the election of 1983, they may talk of Margaret Thatcher's assertive walkover, her new zeal. They may cite those "own goals" scored by Labour in their divided amble to defeat, and they may recall the lively also-rans, the Alliance, attempting with only moderate success to break the campaigning mould. But surely the overriding memory will be of the opinion polls, reiterating from the start that the Conservatives would have a runaway victory.

From the announcement on May 9 until 10 days ago there was no change that could be considered significant. Then the Alliance moved up and Labour moved down. The latest message from the polls has still been about 45 per cent support for the Conservatives but now Labour and the Alliance uncertainly share the 25 to 30 per cent bracket.

The election has come alive only in the most forlorn place. The triumphal decisiveness of the polls has taken the edge - if not the verve - from the battle. An election is not a sporting event and we need not weep for the collapse of the bookmakers' market as the Conservative favourites soar to an untimely 10-1 on. But we should realize that it is the polls, and the polls alone, that have dented the electoral contest.

In Labour and Alliance offices, there is genuine disbelief about poll findings which are so much at odds with their own canvass returns. Let us suppose that this year there had been a ban on public polls, genuine canvassers and not diverted by leaks of private polls. The

last three weeks would have been quite different. There would have been no assurance about the outcome. The Conservatives might still have been tipped as winners, and the Alliance breakthrough might have been discounted, but the honest reports from the constituencies of Labour enthusiasm and of Alliance buoyancy would have had their impact. The likelihood of a hung parliament would have been at the forefront of discussion. The parties would be playing their hands very differently.

Have the polls transformed not only the nature of the election but also its result? Certainly they have fostered discussion of tactical voting and of the danger of landslides. One irony of the Conservative appeal not to vote Alliance is that the larger the Alliance vote, the bigger the Conservative majority would be. Consider the three scenarios in the table, based on uniform swings from 1979.

If the Alliance does scramble ahead of Labour, the Conservative triumph will look even more overwhelming. But the Conservatives have good reason to project Labour as the main enemy, for Labour excites fear in the electorate in a way that the Alliance does not. If a Labour victory is

plainly not in prospect, more middle-of-the-road voters may shy away from the hazard of a devastating Conservative landslide. The polls show that people have misgivings about too big a victory. In four successive elections from 1966 to 1974, the final margin was in fact far less than the crushing result the polls had been suggesting.

Of course, the polls available to us today may be misleading indicators of what we shall do tomorrow. The last 30 years offer many examples of opinion poll disasters. The polling business seemed ended almost before it began when every American poll predicted that Dewey would trounce Truman in America in 1948. In 1961 and again in 1980 poll predictions in Australia were fundamentally misleading. In Britain in 1970 every poll but one predicted a comfortable Labour win (only some last minute canvassing of the figures enabled O.R.C. to spot the late swing that put Mr Heath in Downing Street). In February 1974 no poll forecast Mr Heath's departure. In October 1974 every poll predicted a handsome Labour win, and Mr Wilson's evanescent victory by three seats came as a complete surprise.

None of these errors was due to dishonesty or even to incompetence

Votes %			Seats		
Con.	Lab.	All.	Con.	Lab.	All.
44	30	22	391	218	18
44	27	29	404	207	19
44	22	30	431	165	28

Con. majority over Lab.

fieldwork. The explanation always lay either in arrogant disregard of the "don't knows", or the "may not votes" or, more often, in inadequate allowance for the possibilities of a late swing. The pollsters, with their overriding commercial interest in getting it right, nowadays take far more pains to avoid error either from uncooperative respondents dividing disproportionately in the polling booths, or from last-minute switches. Moreover, because there are now so many independent polls, a reasonable safeguard exists against the chances of sampling accidentally producing final predictions that are all biased in the same direction.

Yet an election is about issues and not about predictions. Over the last few weeks it may have been the voting forecasts that have conditioned the behaviour of politicians and of voters, but a more important story told by the polls lies in their reports of reactions to issues and to leaders. The parties also spend large sums on private research to find out what arguments are getting across to the electorate. What must be even more depressing to the Labour campaigners than the voting predictions is the less reported evidence that on almost every election issue and almost every party report, opinion during the last four weeks has flowed away from Labour while the Conservative and Alliance images have improved. Labour has failed to grasp all the opportunities of the campaign to get its arguments across.

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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Himalayan hopes, tropical thaw

Fred Halliday reports on progress towards a settlement of some of Asia's most intractable disputes

The present trend of world politics can hardly encourage use of the term "detente". The Williamsburg summit has backed President Reagan's hard line on the Geneva arms negotiations. Washington appears set on pressing its campaign against the left-wing government of Nicaragua even further. The prospect of negotiations in two Third World conflict arenas, the Middle East and Namibia, seems to be receding.

Yet in south and east Asia there are signs that the tide is moving towards a thaw. As Mrs Gandhi said in greeting President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan at the non-aligned summit in March: "The doors were closed; they are opening one by one."

After the cold war it was Europe which, in the mid-1950s, underwent a gradual thaw which later led to detente. Asia remained locked in the grip of cold war, as epitomized by the isolation and militancy of China, North Korea and North Vietnam. Now the reverse seems to be the case.

India and Pakistan are a case in point. The process of normalization after three wars began with the Simla agreement between Mrs Gandhi and Mr Bhutto in 1972. This restarted exchanges in trade, travel, culture and tourism. But despite Indian sympathy for Bhutto, Delhi has found Zia to be a serious negotiating partner and the two countries recently signed a new agreement on greater economic cooperation.

The Indian-Pakistan reconciliation has been helped by a shift in Pakistan's attitude to Afghanistan. India has long suspected that Zia was using the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan to get increased military backing from the West in order to confront India. Officials in Delhi make no secret of the fact that they do not want to see an Islamic fundamentalist regime in power in Kabul.

Zia still refuses to negotiate directly with the Babrak Karmal government in Kabul, but he is engaged in indirect negotiations with it through the United Nations. Pakistan now appears prepared to accept a communist Afghanistan, provided certain conditions are met: the Russians agree to a timetable for pulling out their troops, the Pakistani opposition is prevented from operating from Afghan territory, and Kabul recognizes the 1973 frontier.

In a number of ways, then, Pakistan is cut off aid to the Afghan rebels and to cooperate in repatriating refugees.

Pakistan does not want the troops of a great power on its frontier, and the presence of more than two million Afghan refugees is causing tension in North-West Frontier and Baluchistan provinces. Although it is not clear whether the Russians are prepared to reach a settlement in the coming months, UN negotiators claim that 95 per cent of an agreement has been reached.

This Pakistan-Afghanistan thaw would itself not have been possible

I don't remember hearing the song *Maggie May* with which Mrs Thatcher playfully summed up her views about whether or not she was going to have an early election. But I have to tell her that it has unfortunate connotations. Down Under, *Maggie May* was a Liverpool prostitute who was transported to "Van Diemen's cruel shore". Tasmanian verses too coarse to reproduce in a family newspaper narrate her depravities, the least of which was that *Maggie May* stole sailors' trousers.

That was a digression or red herring intro, to get politics out of the way. Let us now turn to America. Are you sitting comfortably? Good; then I will begin. I always took it that America was derived from the name Amerigo Vesputci. You remember, the Florentine navigator Chappy who was navigating around the New World in the fifteenth century turned into the sixteenth. Latinize his name, and you get Americus Vesputius. Dates: 71454-1512. Hence came America, so I have



without a change in the attitude of Peking. China has long provided military support to Islamabad, and after the Soviet intervention of December 1979 in Afghanistan China was keen to back the Afghan rebels with arms and diplomatic endorsement. But China has now toned down its support for the Afghan rebels and has encouraged Pakistan to pursue negotiations through the UN. In private communications, China has intimated to the Russians that it might accept the Babrak Karmal government if Soviet combat forces withdraw from Afghanistan.

China's position has also changed on an issue that has remained virtually frozen for two decades: its relationship with India. Talks on the disputed border between the two countries have made substantial progress, and some mutual recognition has continued. But in private Indian officials say that the Chinese have become much more flexible and Mrs Gandhi hopes to go to the

Indian electorate in a year or two's time with a proposal for reaching agreement with China.

Cambodia remains the most intractable problem in East Asia, but there has also been some quiet progress. While many regional powers continue to denounce the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government, few now doubt that it is there to stay and that it commands much wider support at home than did its Khmer Rouge predecessor. The Vietnamese offensive in Cambodia exemplifies the tactic pursued, with success, during the war with the US, namely that of fighting and negotiating simultaneously. The more the Heng Samrin government becomes a fact of life, the more it must, in the long run, command international acceptance.

The Chinese-Vietnamese border clashes were little more than a ritual, equally designed to make a political point within a perspective of longer-run negotiation, and they were on a

small scale compared to the clashes of 1979. It may be possible for China to accept a face-saving formula, one that would combine the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia with a termination of Chinese support for the Khmer Rouge.

The overarching trend that governs these regional instances of detente is the crab-like rapprochement of Moscow and Peking. No one expects it to lead to a restoration of the fraternity of the 1950s, but its continuation has enabled many others - in Kabul and Islamabad, Delhi and Hanoi - to reciprocate the overtures of their neighbours. Where the US-Soviet conflict has been dominant - in the Middle East and in the Japanese-Korean area - cold war remains the order of the day. But where the rivalry of Moscow and Peking has faded for two decades, a significant process of adjustment does seem to be in train.

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Who got there first, Amerigo or Amerik?

New words for old, by Philip Howard

always believed, and so say those authorities that care to chance their arms. (Parenthesis: Labrador was the first European name on the continental mainland. In Portuguese it means a farmer or worker on the land. In 1492 the King of Portugal granted a commission to João Fernandes Labrador to seek for new lands in the north-west ocean.

Back to Vesputci. I had taken it as read that America was taken from Vesputci, and was first used in 1511. Now I am flabbergasted to read in Basil Cottle's new book *Names* that the name comes from a man called Richard Amerik, a Customs official of Bristol, who invested in Cabot's second transatlantic voyage in 1498. Cottle declares that this unusual

name is ultimately Welsh, and is apparently Ap Mauric, Glyn Daniel, who brought the matter to my attention, and who is of course Welsh, declares that it is a name that he has never met.

Basil Cottle is a Welshman, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a distinguished onomastician or name-freak. He was a cryptanalyst in the Enigma team at Bletchley, but is he right about Amerik, or is this just an instance of Welsh linguistic imperialism? I think we should be told.

It is of course not new to assert that men of Bristol got to the New World before Columbus or Vesputci. A certain amount of interesting research has been done in the

carries being shipped in and out of Bristol in the second half of the fifteenth century, which suggests that ships were staying away longer than one would expect, and carrying cargoes that did not fit the patterns of trade. Had the men of Bristol, including the Welshman Ap Mauric, discovered this brave New World, and were they keeping quiet about the lucrative secret, to keep out the competition?

The discovery of America is a notorious obsession of amateur scholars and nutters. It is a subject that attracts them as surely as the meaning of Stonehenge, the Diaries, and the Lost Tribes of Israel. Maybe the etymology of America is another such topic. The most remarkable recent derivation was made by Barry Fell, who was until recently a professor of marine biology at Harvard, and who has just published a book called *Bronze Age America*. Professor Fell's suggestion is that the name America is derived from a Libyan word meaning "land across the ocean".

It could still be a photo-finish

JUNE 24 1983

John Pardoe

There were always two dangers in this election. The first was that the present Labour Party might gain power by any margin at all; the second that the present Conservative Party might gain power by too wide a margin.

If this sounds less than even-handed, it is only because of a question of competence. Labour at present is transparently unfit to govern. Whether it will ever be fit to govern again is an open question. But a Labour government now would be hopelessly incompetent at putting into practice even its own strategy, leaving aside whether that strategy is desirable, which it is not.

However the danger of a Labour government is over for the next five years at least. Mr Foot has virtually conceded defeat and the rest of his team have a better look about them.

Mrs Thatcher of course does not accept this fact. She still affects to believe that there is a danger of a Labour victory. She has taken to being kind to Labour, almost willing them to do better.

Mrs Thatcher's reasons are both present and future. Probably all prime ministers fear defeat even when victory is staring them in the face. The Tory high command has been extremely jittery these last few days and has not looked like a government gliding effortlessly back to power. Sir Keith Joseph indeed has voiced fears which no one else has been quite honest enough to express. He said: "These last days are very nerve-jacking. It still could crumble. Anything could happen - and probably will."

Mrs Thatcher knows that her present lead in the polls, large though it is, is not based on a huge welling-up of popular acclaim. The Conservative share of the vote is not running much above the level achieved in 1979, and Mrs Thatcher herself is no more popular than many other prime ministers have been.

In spite of this I rather doubt if she really thinks she can lose. But it suits her book to say so, both to keep her workers on their toes, and to discourage Conservative voters from going over to the Alliance.

However Mrs Thatcher's greatest fear is longer term. She does not want Labour destroyed and replaced by the Alliance because she knows that a strong Alliance party in opposition would be a much more formidable opponent than the Labour Party is ever likely to be.



Tomorrow: Jack Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

Our concrete case for keeping the marbles

When the seventh Earl of Elgin, who was then ambassador to the Sublime Porte in Constantinople, persuaded the imperial court to give him permission to study and restore the ruins of Greece, long years of neglect had taken their toll of the monuments. Lord Elgin's painters showed the condition of these ruins to the world, and so stimulated the desire to protect them. Soon, prompted by such romantic philhellenes as Lord Byron, Greece achieved her independence and the ancient monuments were given official protection, as symbols of a rediscovered identity. By then the marbles, which Lord Elgin had taken from the Parthenon, were safe in the British Museum, bought for considerably less than he had spent in saving them.

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture, is the first person to accuse Lord Elgin of wrongful appropriation, not is she the most flamboyant. In Byron's poem *The Curse of Minerva*, the pillaged goddess laments her temple in bathetic words:

That all may learn from whence the thunder came,
The insulted wall sustains his hated name:
For Elgin's fame this grateful Pallas pleads,
Below his name - above, behold his deeds!

This was the most high-sounding expression of a considerable public outcry. The ambassador, who was accused of dishonesty, rapacity, and theft, eventually succeeded in justifying his conduct, and the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1816 to inquire into the desirability of purchasing the marbles, exonerated him from the charges - although of course, it could hardly have recommended purchase otherwise.

To whom, then, do the marbles belong? The question has three answers: legal, aesthetic and moral. The firm that came from the Parthenon to Lord Elgin authorizing him to erect scaffolding around the Parthenon also allowed him "to take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon". He had not originally intended to remove the marbles from Athens, but did so when he became convinced that their Ottoman custodians would simply neglect or abuse them. He brought them to England, and no objection was raised by the Ottoman authorities.

Was Lord Elgin the legal owner of the marbles? Probably. If not, then the rightful owner was the Sublime Porte, which laid claim to the Acropolis as a public building of Athens. In which case the marbles now belong to the legal successor of the Porte. Some international lawyers would say that this is Greece, on the grounds that Greece has succeeded to all territorial rights which the Ottoman emperor previously asserted over the Greek dominions. Others would argue that

the true successor is Turkey, on the grounds that Turkey has succeeded to the movable property of the Ottoman Court, which had exerted continuous and exclusive control over the marbles for a century and a half. Until this legal question is decided, the marbles must clearly remain in the benign custodianship of the British Museum.

In fact nobody cares very much about legal ownership, since most people recognize the *ad hoc* character of international law, which is more concerned to prevent conflict than to establish rights. The other arguments therefore prevail.

The aesthetic argument tells us that the marbles belong with the Parthenon, and are integral to its beauty. When we consider the symbolic importance of the temple and all that it represents by way of history, civilization, and artistic achievement, we can only feel outrage that it remains disjoined from its necessary parts.

The argument is powerful. But what force does it have, when we are told that the Greek government seeks possession of the marbles merely in order to exhibit them in another museum? How much more painful will the dismembered Parthenon appear when its missing organs lie bottled beside it, protected from the corrosive breath of tourists by screens of transparent glass? Far better to keep them in the quiet, seedy galleries of the British Museum, in rooms calculated to intimidate the ignorant and to bore the merely curious.

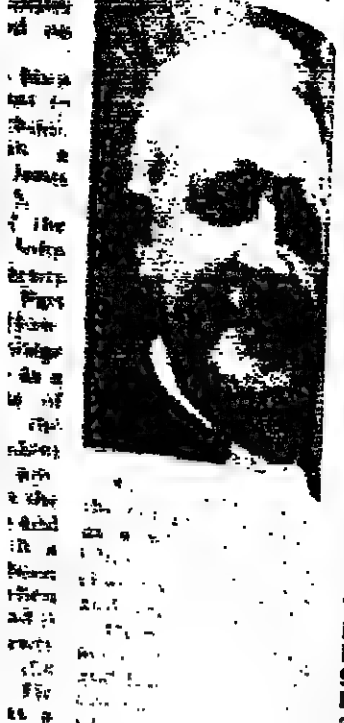
What then of the moral argument? The marbles, we are told, are part of the patrimony of Greece, and belong by right to the modern republic, heir to Athens and to the achievements of Athens. But what is the modern Greek republic? A fragile democracy which grew upon roots transplanted from Europe.

The patrimony of Athens exists only partly in marble form. The meaning of those marbles is to be found in literature, in law, in institutions, in public spirit which caused the Athenians to immortalize themselves in verse and stone. Who is heir to that spirit? Who adopted that literature, those laws, and those institutions? Of whom could it be said, during the long years of darkness when Greece did not exist as a nation, that the public spirit of Athens animated their conduct so that they were, in the words given to Pericles, "free and tolerant in private things, in public obedient to the law"? Surely this public spirit animated Lord Elgin, just as it animated those who questioned him, and the House of Commons which finally took his part.

To return the marbles to Greece is to return lumps of stone to those who have not - as we have - been guardians of their meaning.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

Yours sincerely,
D. P. M. MICHAEL,
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Newport, Gwent.



Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 703.4, up 5.0
FT 100 Index 82.77, up 0.43
Bargains 20,436
Trading Half USM Index
168.1, up 1.5
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
index 8,505.92, down 14.59
Hongkong: Hang Seng index
902.89, down 12.50
New York: Dow Jones Average
(midday) 1,210.44, down
2.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5765 up 1 cent
Index 87.0 up 1.3
DM 4.05 up 0.0700
Yen 127.4 up 0.2050
Yen 379.50 up 5.25
Dollars
Index 125.4 up 0.7
DM 2.5675 up 250 pts
Gold
\$407.00 down \$5
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$411.50
Sterling \$1.5608

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month Interbank 10% = 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9% = 9%
3 month DM 14% = 14%
3 month 14% = 14%

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period March 2 to April
5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per
cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Barclays Bank 490p, up 12p
Distillers 239p, up 6p
NatWest 615p, up 15p
P & O 200p, up
Shell 530p, down 6p
BP 386p, down 2p

TODAY

Interests: Associated Fish-
eries, Deakal Gold, Door-
nontin Gold, Drefontin
Consolidated, Kioof Gold,
McCorquodale, Berrispost
Gold, Viakfontin Gold.
Finales: Atkins Bros (Hosley),
Brown and Jackson, property
and reversionary investments,
Reed International, Scotcross,
Sketchley, Sumrie Clothes.
Economic statistics: Credit
Business (Apr) Wholesale price
index numbers (May-Prov),
retail sales (Apr-final), UK
balance of payments (first
quarter) London clearing
banks' monthly statement
(May-May), provisional esti-
mates of monetary aggregates
(Mid-May).

Fitch queries Safeway offer

Fitch Lovell has asked
Safeway Stores to clarify its
recent 44.8m offer to Fitch's
supermarket subsidiary, Key
Markets.
Linford, which is offering
£40.8m for Key Markets has
been asked for its response to
the Safeway offer.
The Fitch board saw no
reason to change its earlier
recommendation accepting the
Linford terms. Fitch and
Linford shareholders are meet-
ing on Friday to vote on this
deal.

● CAR SALES UP: Car sales
last month rose 20 per cent
compared with May last year,
to 145,000 according to the
Society of Motor Manufacturers
and Traders.
● SIERRA SLUMPS: The
Sierra - on which Ford is
pinning its hopes of maintain-
ing the Cortina top-seller
reputation - is down to fifth
place in the car sales charts for
May. The Escort was the top-
seller with 13,200 sold.
● SHIPYARD TENDER:
Shell has tendered 20 shipyards
to compete for an order to build
55,000-ton oil tankers. The deal
is worth \$75m (£47m).

● BREAKING EVEN: BP Oil
the British and Irish refining and
marketing part of British Pet-
roleum, broke even during the
first quarter of this year on a
replacement cost basis. Petrol
sales continued to lose money.
The 179p a gallon price has
stuck for eight weeks, the
longest period without an
increase since 1978.

● MORE FAILURES: Trade
Indemnity reports that business
failures notified by its policy-
holders last month rose by 13
per cent compared with the
same month last year, to 296. In
the first five months of this year
total failures increased 22 per
cent compared with the same
period last year.
● AUROKA DETAILS: De-
tails of the £20m capital
reconstruction for Aurora, the
steel and engineering company,
are likely to be published on
Friday or perhaps even Mon-
day. Shareholders had expected
to get details mid-week.

Dow dips after early gain

The Dow Jones Industrial
average lost about 4 points after
an early gain of about 3 points.
Declining issues moved
ahead of advances after trailing
earlier in moderate trading.
Mr William Lefevre, vice
president for investment strat-
egy at Purcell Graham, said:
"The 1,200 level on the Dow
appears capable of offering
realistic support and with the
Dow only a little more than 20
points away from its record
high a new high would not be a
surprise."
There's no pressure on the
downside as the market eases
and volume is relatively slow.
The market appears to be in a
state of equilibrium.
International Business Ma-
chines was 113 1/2 off 1/2, Procter
Gamble 54 off 1/2, General
Electric 54 1/2 up 1/2, Texas
Instruments 165 1/2 up 3/4,
Union Pacific was off 1/2 at 55,
Sears-Roebuck 120 1/2 up 1/2,
100% NCR off 1/2 at 120 1/2,
Honeywell off 1/2 to 116 1/2,
Southern Pacific up 1/2 to 70 1/2,
Sperry Univac at 38 1/2, and
American Telephone & Tele-
graph unchanged at 64 1/2.
● Marriott Corporation is
today expected to announce a
move into the lower-cost
market.
The company says it will
disclose an "experiment" at a
meeting in Washington with
about 20 analysts. The meeting
is closed to the press, and the
company is not giving details.
But some observers expect
Marriott to outline plans for
hotels that cater to cost-con-
scious travellers.

\$450m US bid for gas group

Houston (AP-Dow Jones) -
Coastal Corporation, only
weekend announcing severe
cutting, is making a \$450m
(\$284m) tender offer for 52 per
cent of the shares of Texas Gas
Resources Corporation.
In newspaper advertisements
Coastal says that its Colorado
Interstate Corporation subsidi-
ary is offering \$45 a share for
10 million of the 19 million shares
outstanding of Texas Gas.

Texas Gas is a natural-gas
pipeline and oil and gas
exploration and production
company. It also engages in
inland barge traffic, shipbuilding
and trucking.

Coastal, primarily an oil and
gas exploration and production
company, said in the advertisement
that the tender offer is the "first
step toward" a takeover of
Texas Gas.

In Owensboro, Kentucky,
Texas Gas spokesmen said they
were unaware of Coastal's offer
and they could not comment on
whether the offer would be
opposed.

But Mr Oscar Wyatt Jr, the
founder-chairman of Coastal,
said in a letter to Mr Dennis R.
Hendrix, the Texas Gas chair-
man, that Coastal "would like
to accomplish this transaction
on a completely amicable basis
if possible." Wyatt told Hendrix
that Coastal was convinced
"there are no serious business
or legal impediments" to a
Coastal takeover. He added: "I
hope you and your board of
directors will agree."

This was "a fabulous time"
Mr Wyatt said to make such an
acquisition because the price of
energy stocks had plummeted as
a result of the slump in the oil
and gas business. In composite
trading on the New York Stock
Exchange last Friday, Texas
Gas closed at \$38.50 a share,
down \$1.50.

But Coastal's offer seems to
reflect a growing belief in the
energy industry that the price of
oil has reached bottom and,
consequently, better times lie
ahead.
Because of such optimism,
some Wall Street analysts
forecast an increase in takeovers
of oil and gas companies.

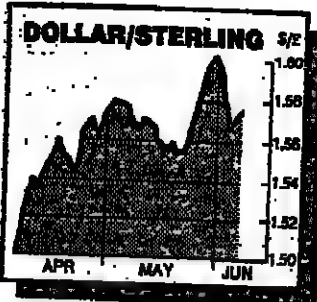
Diamond Shamrock Corpora-
tion, for instance, a Dallas-
based energy concern, recently
agreed to a friendly takeover of
Natamex, of San Francisco in a
stock swap valued at about
\$1.27bn.

The business which began in
the 1920s, with families chip-
ping in a shilling or two into a
club to buy clothes, today sees
up to nine million glossy mail
order catalogues being distrib-
uted around Britain each year.
This form of agency trading,
using housewives to sell to other
housewives, remains unique to
Britain, says a report from the
Economic Intelligence Unit
published yesterday.
But the companies which
issue the catalogues nowadays
have fewer and fewer part-time
agents working for them.
Large companies produce
two general catalogues a year
(although many more specia-
lized ones are now on the
market). They take months to
compile, each around £3.50

City optimism over election and oil prices strengthen sterling

By Peter Williams-Smith

Sterling rallied sharply on the
foreign exchange yesterday
after its losses at the end of last
week. Reassured by denials of a
cut in the Nigerian oil price, and
by the weekend polls predicting
a landslide victory for the
Conservatives in Thursday's
election, the pound came in for
sustained buying.
It closed 1 cent up against the
dollar at \$1.5765, and 1.3 on the
trade-weighted index at 87.0.
Dealers had reported heavy
activity in the morning as the
pound opened higher after
rising in the Far East. Sterling
was quoted more than 2 cents
higher against the dollar at
around \$1.5875 and by noon
the trade-weighted index was up
a basket of currencies was up
1.8 to 87.5, showing one of the
biggest one-day gains since the
index was recalculated in
February 1981.
However, sterling's big gains,
partly caused by large operators
covering short positions, were
chopped back by profit-taking
and there were also reports of
the Bank of England interven-
ing modestly to stem the rise.
The latest bout of optimism in
the City over the outcome of
the election also contributed to
renewed enthusiasm in the
stock market. Trading was thin
but the FT Index of 30 leading
shares closed at its daily best,
up 5.0 at 703.4. Government
stocks also rose on the back of
the pound's strength and closed
with gains of up to 1/2.
However, in the gold market,
concern over United States
interest rates, which continued
to push up the dollar, led to



further falls in the gold price. In
London, gold closed down \$5 to
\$407.00 but the shake-out
continued in the New York
market with the price falling
below \$400.
Last week's \$400m fall in the
M1 money supply measure did
little to calm fears about the
pace of American monetary
growth. This has led to fears

that the US authorities may
tighten policy, causing US
interest rates to rise.

The markets are expecting
poor money supply figures for
the next two weeks and the
nervousness in the markets was
reinforced by remarks from a
top administration official.
Mr Martin Feldstein, chair-
man of the Council of Econ-
omic Advisers, said yesterday:
"The recent rapid growth of the
M1 money supply is a serious
concern. The money stock must
not be allowed to go on
expanding at its recent pace."
Dollar interest rates edged
higher yesterday, with the three-
month Eurodollar rate firming
by 1/8 to 9 1/8% and the
dollar rose sharply from pre-
weekend levels. Against the
French franc, the dollar hit
another record high and it

closed up 250 points at DM
2.5675 against the Deutsche
mark in London.

Foreign exchange dealers said
that the pound may remain
volatile until the election is
over. However, City views are
still deeply divided over
whether sterling will strengthen
further on a Tory win.

Some dealers were suggesting
yesterday that the pound may
now be fully discounting an
election victory for the Con-
servatives.
Sterling's sharp recovery
since March is also likely to
cause concern to exporters.
Sterling has come back strongly
against continental currencies.
Against the Deutsche mark, it
closed up 0.07 at DM 4.05
yesterday, compared with DM
3.5240 in March.

Prudential closer to defence of Tilling

By Sandy McLeachlan

Prudential Assurance yester-
day encouraged speculation that
it will support the existing
Thomas Tilling management in
fighting off the £660m takeover
bid from BTR - which closes
tomorrow.
The company said yesterday
"The Prudential's general atti-
tude to contested bids is a
matter of public record, namely
that it has a predisposition to
support incumbent management
who are of good standing."
"It will be in the light of an
assessment of the latter factor,
among others, that the Pruden-
tial will take its decision in
regard to the bid."
However, the Prudential,
whose investment director is
Mr Ron Artus, would not look to
for a lead in making their own
decisions. This view, it said,
displayed "a misunderstanding of
the independent nature of
most large investors."
Meanwhile, the BTR camp
continued its relentless market
purchases of Tilling shares. By
the close of dealings it had
picked up a further 3,634
million shares at the cash
alternative price of 225p a
share, and has now raised its
stake to 27.5 per cent of the
group.



Artus: Prudential 'not taking a lead'

Both sides remain confident
that they are going to win in
what promises to be a close
finish.
And both have had talks with
the 30 plus institutions which
have sizable holdings. Anything
over 1 per cent ranks as a
sizeable holding in Tilling's
stage. City analysts are far from
unanimous about the outcome,
but some claim to detect a late
swing of sentiment towards
Tilling.

Defence twist in P & O fight

The war of words between
P&O and its unwanted suitor,
Trafalgar House, over whether
defence interests are an issue in
the £290m bid entered another
round yesterday.

The row flared on Saturday
after the report in *The Times*
that Trafalgar House had been
sold by the Department of Trade
that defence was not an issue
provided the total number of
ships available to the Govern-
ment remained unchanged.

"I imagine the young man at
the Department of Trade who
told them that has been
sacked", Mr Oliver Brooks,
P&O's managing director, said
yesterday. He also said that the
Ministry of Defence told P&O
that it had submitted no
evidence to the Office of Fair
Trading but that detailed
submissions were expected from
it by the OFT.

Trafalgar says that it believes
the defence issue will be dealt
with by the shipping policy
section of the Department of
Trade.

Mr Brooks also said the
departments concerned would be
meeting with Sir Gordon Borrie,
the Director General of the
OFT, on Friday to give him
their views on whether the bid
should be referred.

Lotus decision soon on refinancing plans

By Jeremy Warner

The future of Group Lotus,
the controversial sports car
manufacturer, could be decided
at a board meeting on June 23.
The directors on that day are
due to consider a final draft
report by Price Waterhouse, the
accountants who were commis-
sioned by Guinness Mahon,
the financial advisors to Lotus,
to assess the company's pros-
pects and viability.

They will also consider a
proposal from a number of
parties to refinance a loan from
American Express International
Banking Corporation and pro-
vide sufficient development and
equity capital to ensure the
company's long-term future.

Mr Fred Bushell, Lotus
chairman, yesterday refused to
rule out the possibility that
some of these parties might be
foreign companies or that
Toyota, the Japanese car manu-
facturer which is jointly inter-
ested in the development of
Lotus's M9 mass production
sports car, was one of them.

As Lotus shares soared 6p to
52 1/2, a new high for the year, Mr
Bushell said: "I would confi-
dently expect that we will be
able to announce a successful
conclusion to the refinancing
discussions shortly. I am not
ruling out a substantial injec-
tion of new equity."

Help for India trade

By John Lawless

Britain's booming trade with
India is to be encouraged with
a series of workshops and se-
minars during the next few
months.

With exports up from £278m
in 1977 to £805m last year - and
with a whole series of hotly-
contested contracts about to
come up - more British com-
panies urged to move into the
market.

The first of a series of
nationwide workshops will be
held at the Birmingham Cham-

ber of Industry on Thursday.
Having just taken delivery of
a new film made by the Central
Office of Information, *India
Today*, the event is being
offered by the British and South
Asia Trade Association at the
bargain price of £4.65.

"We will be arranging more
workshops," Mr Jim Mellor
Basata secretary, said yesterday.
Mr Colin Imrey Britain's
deputy high commissioner in
Delhi, will speak at the Bir-

Mexican trade surplus reduces debt fears

By Our Financial Staff

The prospect of Mexico not
being able to service its debts
reduced yesterday with the
announcement of a \$4.3bn
trade surplus in the first four
months of the year.

Its deficit in the same period
last year was \$1.1bn, and this
was kept to \$1.7bn for 1982 as a
whole.

Imports were cut by 67 per
cent in the first four months.
Imports from Britain reflect
that drop exactly, down from
£52.3m in the first three months
of 1982 to £17.6m in the first
three months of this year.

Exports to Britain increased
from £15.6m to £33.7m in the
same period.

Mexico's total exports in the
first four months rose 15 per
cent to \$6.6bn.

One of the biggest worries for
foreign lenders has focused on
whether Mexico would be able
to generate enough dollars to
make the repayment pro-
grammes work.

A particular worry has been
the \$15bn worth of private-se-
ctor foreign debt. The Mexican
Government is proposing that it



The delivery room of a leading London bank, c.1930

US relaxes currency rule

Washington, (AP-Dow Jones) -
Mr Beryl Sprinkel, US
Undersecretary of the Treasury
for Monetary Affairs, re-
affirmed yesterday that the US
has agreed to undertake coordi-
nated intervention in the
foreign exchange market in
certain limited circumstances.
Testifying before the Senate
Banking Committee, Mr Sprin-
kel said leading nations have
agreed to intervene multilater-
ally when all are in agreement
that markets are disorderly.
But he said the US and other
nations do not think that
intervention should be used to

attempt to change the market
equilibrium levels of currencies
in the absence of changes in
monetary and fiscal policies.
"Under certain limited cir-
cumstances, we think it (inter-
vention) is useful," he said,
conceding that this represented
a modification of past Ameri-
can attitudes.

Mr Sprinkel told the com-
mittee that more needs to be
done to attain a better "conver-
gence" in the world economy
and in the short run there is no
reason for a fixed exchange rate
system.

Remember the Quaint Old Days before the Reuter Monitor?

On 4 June the Reuter Monitor celebrated its tenth
birthday. Older hands who remember the quaint old days in
foreign exchange will confirm just what a significant event
the anniversary marks.

The Reuter Monitor presented for the first time
foreign exchange rates in real time on video terminals.
Today, Reuters is the world leader in electronic
financial information services. Forty-seven Reuter Monitor
services, including news in three languages, are distributed
through over 34,000 video screens to some 800 towns and
cities in 74 countries. More than 800 banks contribute rates
directly into the system. Over 8,000 Reuter Monitor pages are
updated in real time and retrieved on average over 15
million times a day. Some 570 staff journalists in 70 countries
file news for the Reuter Monitor.

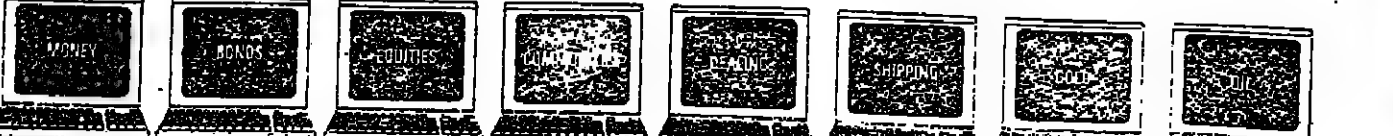
The Reuter Monitor moved from information to a
dynamic combination of information and communication

with the launch of the Reuter Monitor Dealing Service in
February 1981.

This allows dealers to use their Reuter terminals to
negotiate and transact deals in a fraction of the time taken by
telex or telephone.

The next step will see the integration of information
and communication with data processing on the same
terminal. This will enable subscribers to make even more
profitable use of the Reuter Monitor. Ten years on, Reuters is
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EXCELLENCE IN NEWS



BP Minerals International Limited

(formerly Selection Trust Limited)

Issue of US\$ 50,000,000 2 1/2 per cent Bonds 1983

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 2 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1983 of BP Minerals International Limited (formerly Selection Trust Limited - "the Company") that, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed dated 28th July 1972, between the Company and The Law Debenture Corporation P.L.C., the Company has elected to increase the annual redemption instalment of US\$ 2,800,000 to US\$ 3,600,000 from 1st August, 1983 from US\$ 2,800,000 to US\$ 3,600,000. The redemption instalment has been satisfied by purchases in the market. Bonds outstanding amount to US\$ 46,800,000 nominal.

Dated 6th June 1983

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Credit	10 %
C. Hoare & Co.	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of 100,000, 0.75% to 1.00%
* 1 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.00% to 1.25%
* 3 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.25% to 1.50%
* 6 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.50% to 1.75%
* 12 month deposits on basis of 100,000, 1.75% to 2.00%

Notice of Redemption

Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V.

9 1/2% Guaranteed Notes due 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of June 1, 1979 under which the above described Notes were issued, Pennwalt Overseas Finance N.V. has elected to redeem on June 24, 1983, pursuant to Section 5(b) of the Notes, all outstanding Notes of the said issue.

The Notes specified above are to be redeemed at Citibank, N.A., Receiver and Deliver Department - 3rd Floor, 111 Wall Street, The City of New York, State of New York, and the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London (City Office), Paris, Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg, Swiss Bank Corporation in Basel, or Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine in Luxembourg as the Company's paying agents, and will become due and payable on June 24, 1983 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest on said principal amount to such date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will aggregate \$1,006.25 for each \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes. On and after said date, interest on the said Notes will cease to accrue.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on the said redemption date with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. Coupons due June 1, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

PAYING AGENTS

Citibank, N.A.
Receiver and Deliver Department
111 Wall Street, 5th Floor
New York, New York 10043

Citibank, N.A.
Cibank House, 336 Strand
P.O. Box 78
London WC2R 1HB
England

Citibank, N.A.
Grosse Gallusstrasse 16
Postfach 2505
6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Citibank, N.A.
Avenue de Tervuren 249
P.O. Box 7
1150 Brussels, Belgium

Citibank, N.A.
Herengracht 545-549
Postbus 2055
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Citibank, N.A.
B.P. 738-08
75361 Paris
Cedex 08, France

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.
16 Avenue Marie Therese
P.O. Box 263
Luxembourg

Credit Industriel
d'Alsace et de Lorraine
103 Grand Rue
Luxembourg

For PENNALT OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.
By CITIBANK, N.A.,
Fiscal Agent

Dated: May 23, 1983

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

Komatsu Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho)

7 1/2% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (effective as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A. as the "Trustee") under which the above described Debentures were issued, \$347,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM (To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)									
899	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1468	1469	1470
1471	2180	2380	2438	2439	2460				
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RV (The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)									
599	13000	797	11000	805	15000				
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RX (The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)									
460	12000	747	11000	749	11000	807	13000		
474	11000	748	11000	750	11000	971	11000		
REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM (The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)									
575	11000	1350	11000	1468	125000	1482	125000	1486	11000
577	18000	1439	125000	1459	125000	1463	125000	1470	11000
1083	15000	1440	125000	1460	125000	1464	125000	1472	125000
1029	12000	1457	125000	1461	125000	1465	125000		

COUPON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS M (To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)									
977	2156	4986	5080	9019	13881	15849	19821	20806	25029
31115	44901	44733	44790	44816	43007	45073			
1007	2420	4887	5825	9072	13863	16234	19822	20807	25078
31119	44908	44745	44798	44883	43008	45080			
1211	2488	5192	6031	9077	13895	16231	19823	20814	25079
31121	44912	44751	44804	44893	43011	45081			
1232	2496	5193	6036	1441	13899	16232	19824	20815	25080
31123	44916	44753	44806	44895	43012	45082			
1236	2504	5208	6144	12401	14011	17239	20234	20819	25089
44903	44761	44810	44863	44952	43019	45089			
1787	2704	5343	6146	12402	14012	17240	20235	20820	25090
44904	44762	44811	44864	44953	43020	45090			
2449	3208	5651	8922	12403	14013	17241	20236	20821	25091
44905	44763	44812	44865	44954	43021	45091			
2449	3208	5652	8923	12404	14014	17242	20237	20822	25092
44906	44764	44813	44866	44955	43022	45092			
2451	3210	5654	8925	12405	14015	17243	20238	20823	25093
44907	44765	44814	44867	44956	43023	45093			
2451	3210	5654	8925	12406	14016	17244	20239	20824	25094
44908	44766	44815	44868	44957	43024	45094			

The Debentures referred to above will become due and payable and, UPON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER THEREOF (those Coupon Debentures to have all coupons pertaining thereto maturing after June 30, 1983) will be paid on said redemption date at Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Receiver and Deliver Department - 5th Floor, New York, New York 10043, principal offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Milan, Paris, and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., and the principal offices of J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Ltd. (London), Banque Europeenne de Tokyo, S.A. (Paris), Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg (Luxembourg), The Fuji Bank, Limited (London), The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. (London) and The Sumitomo Bank, Limited (London), as the Company's Paying Agents. From and after said redemption date, interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue.

Interest payable June 30, 1983 to holders of fully Registered Debentures shall be paid to the persons in whose names the Debentures are registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date which shall be June 15, 1983 and said interest shall be mailed to the registered holders. If the holder does not elect to convert, coupons maturing June 30, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

The above specified Debentures called for redemption may be converted at the option of the holders thereof into Common Stock of the Company, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") representing Common Stock of the Company at any time prior to, but not after, the close of business on June 28, 1983 at a conversion price (with Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese Yen at the rate of ¥294.20 equals \$1) of 348.70 Japanese Yen per share of Common Stock. At the Close of Business ON JUNE 28, 1983 SUCH CONVERSION RIGHTS WILL TERMINATE AS TO ALL DEBENTURES BEING REDEEMED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Due to a change in the Japanese Commercial Code effective October 1, 1982 the Company shall effect delivery of only that number of issuable shares, ADRs or EDRs representing a unit of 1000 common shares or an integral multiple thereof. For any conversion not resulting in an integral multiple of 1000 shares, the Company will pay a cash adjustment in United States Dollars based on the market price of the common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the dollar/yen exchange rate on the date of conversion. At the present time the conversion of a single \$1,000 Debenture would result only in the payment of a cash adjustment and no shares would be issued. If converted on May 23, 1983 the cash adjustment would be approximately \$1,778 for such \$1,000 Debenture. If more than one Debenture is deposited for conversion at any time by the same holder, the number of shares issuable upon conversion shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures deposited.

In order to exercise the right to convert the above listed Debentures, the holder must deposit the Debenture on or prior to June 23, 1983 at any of the above mentioned offices of the Company's Paying Agents (acting as Depositories or Subdepositories) together with a written election to convert stating the name(s) and the address(es) of the person(s) to whom the ADRs, EDRs, common stock and/or cash adjustment is to be delivered. Bearer Debentures deposited for conversion must have the June 30, 1983 and all subsequent coupons attached. Fully registered Debentures deposited on or after June 15, 1983 must be accompanied by the interest payable on June 30, 1983.

On May 23, 1983, the closing sale price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the Common Stock was 500 Yen per share.

KOMATSU LTD.
By CITIBANK, N.A.
as Trustee

May 27, 1983

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

Gold price is Anglo's joker

Gold slipped again yesterday to around \$407 as speculators lost their nerve and the market dithered over which direction American interest rates would take. But the gold mines and Anglo American Corporation finished their half-years before this latest setback in gold.

Dividends - from Hartbeestfontein (460 cents) and Buffelsfontein (330 cents) among the final, and St Helena (250 cents) and Stillfontein (140 cents) among the intrins - show a handsome rise over 1982.

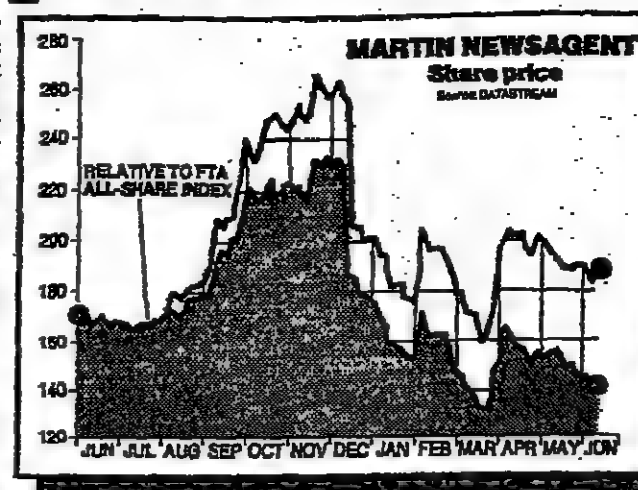
Anglo has again demonstrated the skill with which it moves cash around within the group. Pretax profits of R738m (£434m) for the full year, up from R707m, are certainly better than seemed likely at the interim stage. But to profit before extraordinary items fell sharply from R768m to R645m, largely because the share of retained profits of associated companies was virtually halved.

This provides the due. In order to maintain the final dividend at 75 cents - and hence keep the full-year payout at 110 cents - Anglo has effectively increased the dividends paid by associated companies to the parent company at the expense of retained earnings.

The concentration of cash would also have been useful in financing the Central Selling Organization's diamond stockpile, although De Beers ironically is an associate.

Earnings per share are another way of analysing the share of retained profits of associates were 223 cents, almost the same as last year. But if the share of retained profits is counted in, the result is 284 cents, a drop of 56 cents a share.

There are, of course, some real trading results. Under the heading of associated companies, the gold and diamond interests (Anglo and De Beers) would have done better in the second half, but the industrial interest (Amic) suf-



ferred from a collapse of car sales in the country which affected Sigma.

Against that, the high interest rates which have prevailed in South Africa, and the conglomerate's ability to accumulate high cash balances, show through in the rise from R143m to R218m in interest earned and fee income. The stronger performance of the gold mines in the second half of 1982 might also have allowed Anglo to increase management fees.

Given the fact that South African mining costs are still rising faster than inflation and that industrial demand is depressed by high interest rates, the joker remains the gold price.

Martin the Newsagent

Martin the Newsagent
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £2.28m (£2.62m)
Share earnings 15p (16p)
Turnover £74.56m (£83.01m)
Net interim dividend 2.4p (2.18p)
Share price 188p up 5p

At first sight, yesterday's half-time figures from Martin the Newsagent make unimpressive reading. On sales up by nearly 19 per cent to £74.6m, pretax profits rose by only 9.4 per cent to £2.8m.

But the apparent deterio-

ration in net margins is attributable to the acquisition 18 months ago of 25 Sperlings stores for £3.5m. While contributing nothing to profits, the acquisition had the effect of boosting group bank borrowing costs from £198,000 to £424,000.

The company's trading during the half-year had the Easter benefit - worth about £100,000 to profits - not included in the comparable figures. But the real boost to both sales and trading profits appears to have come from maintenance of a high rate of price increases.

Out of the 19 per cent rise in sales during the half-year, no less than 10 per cent was attributable to price increases. About 8 per cent came from Savings while there appears to have been a decline in volume sales of nearly one per cent.

The damage that pricing is doing to volume sales at a time when the group should be benefiting from buoyant consumer spending has not gone uncorrected by the management.

Mr John Martin, the chairman, says the group rate of price increases is now down to 7 per cent and could be a half-point lower than that by the end of the year.

With wages rising by nearly 10 per cent, this is not without effect on margins. But the

required increase in volume is beginning to come through. Having come down from 250p over the last six months, the shares are probably fairly rated at 188p where they yield a prospective 4.8 per cent, having risen 5p on the day.

Caffyns

Caffyns
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £34,000 (loss £222,000)
Turnover £72.6m (£83.3m)
Net total dividend 4.5p (4.5p)
Share price 142p, unchanged
Yield 4.5%

Rationalization and closures and the conversion of 10 filling stations to self-service helped Caffyns, the south-coast motor dealers, make a modest profit of £34,000 against a loss of £222,000 last year.

But the attributable loss has jumped from £194,000 to £435,000 after closure costs of £327,000 though the dividend has been maintained. However, the extraordinary costs will be more than recouped by the sale of two garages where sales have been agreed since the year end.

The sale of a third is also likely and total property profits in the present year should be back to the 1981-82 level of more than £700,000.

At the trading level, with the leading loss-makers and staff numbers reduced, profits increased from just over £900,000 to £1.6m. But margins on cars - franchises include Rolls Royce, B1, Lancia, Mercedes and others - have weakened.

Margins stiffened right at the end of the year with the introduction of B1's new Maestro, and Lancia also looks more promising.

The reception of the Maestro is encouraging for managers but so far the removal of hire-purchase controls and lower interest rates seem to have had little effect. Caffyns must wait for the end of the recession and for fewer unemployed for real recovery. Meanwhile the shares look fully valued.

Unctad plea on aid to Third World

From Dena Trevisan, Belgrade

Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations Secretary-General, expressed hopes that the sign of economic recovery in some industrial countries would give them greater flexibility to meet the needs of the Third World and that all this would make the atmosphere more favourable in the search for solutions to the economic plight of the developing world.

The conference, which began in Belgrade yesterday and will go on for three weeks, was opened by Mr Milka Spiljak, President of Yugoslavia, who set the tone by drawing the contrast between \$600m (£379m) spent on arms last year with \$35m spent on development aid to make the point that a further stagnation of the south would delay recovery from recession and widen the gap which, he said, would be a danger for the world.

Attended by delegations from almost 150 countries, the conference will seek ways to promote economic growth in developing countries as a vital part of global recovery from recession.

At the last non-aligned summit, the Third World pressed for negotiations to reform international trade and finances and called for a new world economic order to reduce the widening gap and introduce a more equitable relationship.

At the Williamsburg summit, industrial countries proved to be sympathetic to the plight of the Third World, but the attitude of the United States and some western countries has been that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) should remain a forum for an exchange of ideas. They rejected the idea that it should pass resolutions leading to radical changes in the present international financial system, arguing that the existing organizations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were the right place for attacking such issues.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Continental Oil

International Finance Corporation

(now Conoco Inc.)

9 1/2% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

Issued under Indenture dated as of July 1, 1970, as supplemented

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the above-mentioned Indenture, the total principal amount of the above-described Debentures outstanding have been called for redemption on July 1, 1983, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date.

On July 1, 1983, the Debentures will become due and payable in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Said Debentures will be paid, upon presentation and surrender thereof with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, at the option of the holder either (a) at the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15th Floor, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015, or (b) at the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris or Zurich, or Credit Romagnole S.p.A. in Milan or in Rome, or Bank Mees & Hope NV in Amsterdam or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg. Coupons due July 1, 1983 should be detached and collected in the usual manner. Payments at the offices referred to in (b) above will be made by check drawn on a dollar account, or by a transfer in a dollar account maintained by the payee, with a New York City bank.

On and after July 1, 1983 no interest shall accrue upon or in respect of any such Debentures.

Dated: May 27, 1983

CONOCO INC.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE Prices in pounds per metric ton £100 in price per ton	
High grade copper	1074.50-1075.50
Standard copper	1065.00-1066.00
Low grade copper	1055.00-1056.00
Aluminium	1005.00-1006.00
Lead	945.00-946.00
Steel	935.00-936.00
Iron	925.00-926.00
Coal	915.00-916.00
Oil	905.00-906.00
Gas	895.00-896.00
Wool	885.00-886.00
Grain	875.00-876.00
Beans	865.00-866.00
Flour	855.00-856.00
Sugar	845.00-846.00
Coffee	835.00-836.00
Tea	825.00-826.00
Spices	815.00-816.00
Rubber	805.00-806.00
Latex	795.00-796.00
Gold	785.00-786.00
Silver	775.00-776.00
Platinum	765.00-766.00
Palladium	755.00-756.00

سكنا من الاول

Marketing and Advertising: Torin Douglas

Freesheets shed their Cinderella status

Which is the fastest-growing advertising medium in Britain? It is not television, despite the fact that television expenditure grew by 14 per cent last year. It is not radio, despite the fact that new stations are coming on the air every few months. It is the humble freesheet which, according to the latest Advertising Association figures, saw advertising revenue grow by 31 per cent last year, on top of a 25 per cent increase the year before.

Free distribution newspapers, to give them their proper name, though little-used - titles are starting from a much smaller base than television, which makes such percentage increases easier to attain. Nevertheless, their growth rate is little short of astonishing.

In 1979, according to the Advertising Association statistics, the freesheets took £35m in advertising revenue, almost exactly the same figure as the independent local radio stations, and considerably less than the £87m spent on poster advertising.

Last year, freesheet revenue rose to £136m, overtaking that of posters for the first time and almost doubling radio's £70m. Yet radio and posters are regarded in the advertising world as fashionable, mainstream media, whereas remarkably little has been heard about the freesheets. With the publication of these latest figures this Cinderella status is likely to be shed for good.

The success of the freesheets has taken many by surprise and agencies and advertisers are only now coming to full terms with it. Only a few years ago, the concept of "giveaway" publications was highly suspect and the existence of a number of get-rich-quick merchants meant their credibility was low.

In recent years, however, the setting up of the Association of Free Newspapers and an independent auditing system under the auspices of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, with the launching of a number of freesheets by existing regional newspaper chains such as Westminster Press, Thomson and Norwich, has gained them a new respectability.

One of the biggest of the free newspaper companies, the highly-successful Yellow Advertiser Group, based in Essex, has made clear its intention of going public in the near future.

Mr Timothy Cox, media director of Boase Massimi Pollitt, says: "When the freesheets started, we only used to consider them for our local press schedule if the paid-for papers fell down in some way."

"In the past two years, however, we have gone to them right from the start. The fact is

that, in principle at least, they satisfy all the requirements we would wish of a local newspaper - they give blanket coverage of an area, which is something that paid-for papers cannot do, they have guaranteed circulations and their rates are cheaper."

A recent analysis by Mr Cox's agency shows that there are at present 545 free newspapers with a total circulation of 24 million.

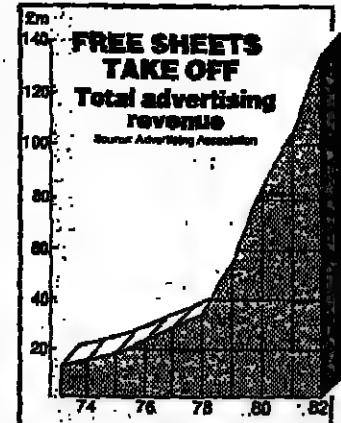
The biggest share of the market is held by Westminster Press, which has 27 titles with a circulation of 1.9 million, or 8 per cent of the total.

Then comes Yellow Advertiser, with 4 per cent, followed by Northcliffe and Thomson each with 3.4 per cent. These figures are, however, constantly changing, as new titles are launched and others fold.

Another indication of the growing respectability of free newspapers is that banks and building societies are now a significant source of revenue, alongside retailers and the motor business, which are the traditional mainstay of regional and local newspapers.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the freesheets at the moment, however, is their revenue profile. In contrast to the paid-for weekly papers, which get more than 60 per cent of their income from classified advertising, the free newspapers obtain almost 60 per cent of their revenue from display advertising.

This helps explain why the freesheets have done particularly well when the paid-for



papers have been in the doldrums, and when the last years have been disastrous for classified advertising.

How much the free newspapers benefit from the rise in classified advertising that is now on the horizon remains to be seen. Having established themselves by capitalizing on the new big-spending advertising categories of retailers, banks, building societies and cars at a time when the traditional local newspaper source of revenue was in decline, they could well be in a position to do even better as soon as classified advertising picks up.

Not that classified advertising is likely to see a boom in the near future. Though the Advertising Association reports a 4 per cent increase in the final quarter of last year and though the Daily Telegraph was able to report recently that it carried a

record number of job advertisements classified revenue is still doing little more than bottoming-out.

While the newspaper's boast was accurate, it came about largely because advertisers are insisting on their advertisements appearing in a particular day's paper, so it came at the expense of fewer job advertisements in other editions that week.

Companies are running smaller job advertisements than they used to, whereas once a recruitment advertisement could be seen as a form of corporate advertising, demonstrating that a company was doing well, companies now want to make less of a splash when they employ people, since they may well be laying others off in different areas.

All in all, the freesheets' boom is the only sign of comfort for the press in last year's revenue figures, since all other sectors have seen their share of the market decline in the face of the inexorable rise of television. Last year, television accounted for 29.7 per cent of the £3,126m spent on advertising. Only two years before, its share had been 27.1 per cent and in 1973 it was only 24.0 per cent.

In contrast, national newspapers' share has fallen from 16.7 per cent two years ago to 16.5 and that of regional newspapers from 25.0 to 23.6 per cent. In 1973, the nationals' share was 18.3 per cent and the regionals' 29.3.

Since these regional figures include the freesheet revenue, it

WHERE ADVERTISERS' MONEY GOES

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
National newspapers	16.8	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.3	16.7	16.6	16.5
Regional newspapers (paid)	27.4	26.0	24.5	24.4	25.3	21.7	20.6	19.2
Magazines & periodicals	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.4
Trade & technical	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.7
Directories	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	8.4	7.9	7.9
(Press production costs)	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0
Total Press	70.2	68.4	67.5	67.4	70.6	65.9	64.5	63.5
Television*	24.4	25.8	26.6	26.3	22.1	27.1	28.7	29.7
Poster & transport*	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Cinema*	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Radio*	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
TOTALS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Including Production and costs

Source: Advertising Association

may be imagined what they would look like without the freesheet boom.

Mr Cox of Boase, Massimi Pollitt, maintains that without the impact that the free newspapers have given the local sector, regional newspapers would now be in a steep decline, and he regrets that the banks are still seen to be between the paid-for papers and the free. In particular, like many observers, he sees little sense in the free newspaper publishers being expelled, as they are, from the Regional Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

"There seems little doubt that the free distribution local paper is a permanent feature of the marketplace," he says. "Therefore the major task should be seen as 'How do we increase the size of the cake so that we all benefit?' rather than just as a fight between free and paid-for."

The one big concern over the free newspapers is editorial quality. Many communities worry that they are losing a "real" newspaper covering local issues and providing crucial information to its readers because advertisers are flocking to it for a paper that carries little news coverage. The Association of Free Newspapers is well aware of this problem and is anxious to tackle it at its conference this year.

"Our members are putting an increased investment into editorial," says Mr Ian Locks, the association's executive officer. According to the Boase Massimi Pollitt analysis, 40 per cent of the titles devote at least 20 per cent of their content to editorial, of which at least half is local news.

"What seems to be happening," Mr Cox says, "is that you will get a free sheet coming in to a market in which there is already a paid-for title. It will start off as a 'shopper' - almost wholly filled with ads - and then as it becomes established it invests in greater editorial content, taking on more journalists, until it can be a very strong local paper, campaigning on local issues."

Last year, for the first time, the number of copies of free local weekly newspapers overtook the circulation of the paid-for weeklies and Mr Cox estimates that 80 per cent of local papers will be free in 10 years.

"A good free paper guarantees 100 per cent coverage of the community that it serves and presents a package that the audience wants to read and use," he says. "The local paid-for paper might have the right credentials and a good rapport with the local community, but if it offers only 30 per cent household coverage there must be something better."

Why banking's pace of change is so critical

Economic notebook

Mr Edward Telling, chairman of the Chicago-based retail group Sears Roebuck, said last month that he intended to expand even further in the United States financial sector. As American bankers quietly shuddered, their United Kingdom counterparts can count their blessings that, for the moment anyway, it can't happen here.

Sears Roebuck is probably the most dramatic example of non-banks entering the United States financial sector. Sears, a household name throughout the United States, has a network of 850 stores and 2,400 catalogue outlets and sells everything from computers to lawnmowers. It has sold insurance since the 1930s and has a sizeable share of the automobile, home contents and life insurance markets.

Towards the end of 1981, Sears took over leading brokerage house, Dean Witter, and real estate agency, Colwell Banker. It followed this up by opening financial supermarkets in some of its larger stores, selling a range of broking, insurance, mortgage and banking services.

The supermarket experiment appears to have been a success and the company has moved from its starting point of eight pilot financial service centres in July of last year to 41 today.

So far in the United Kingdom, companies such as Sainsbury's and Marks and Spencer appear to have made no plans to enter into unit trusts, insurance or banking areas. If they did, the reaction of banks would probably be that there are already more than enough people encroaching on the scene.

The building society movement is the current favourite. The societies may be falling over the details of the Spalding Report and the precise timing of change but they are unlikely to carry on into the 1990s with their present limited product range.

Apart from the building societies, we have also seen sprouting up over the last six months British equivalents of the North American money funds. Funds such as those run by Tyndall, Save & Prosper, Aitken Hume and now Britan-

nia offer a combination of money market rates of interest and limited cheque facilities.

This package hurts the banks as it is particularly attractive to their profitable upscale customers: Save & Prosper alone has attracted more than £150m since January. In the last few weeks, we have seen both the Co-op and the Bank of Scotland introduce comparable services.

It is difficult to assess how far and how fast boundaries will continue to break down. If

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you believe the prophets, then we are at the beginning of a revolution in worldwide retail banking.

Advances in information technology will mean that a customer will increasingly conduct financial transactions with his or her plastic card and through terminals at home or place of work. The new payment systems will allow building societies, financial service companies and other non-banks to compete for the more profitable areas of bank business. And by the year 2000, we could well have seen the death of the traditional banking institution.

Instead, customers will do business with retail organizations offering a variety of services, some of them financial.

Mr Dennis Child, deputy chief executive at NatWest said after a recent day of futuristic gazing: "I agree there will be changes I agree in the broad direction you say things could move. But what will be the pace of the change?"

The pace of change will be critical for the banks. Invest-

ment in payment systems eats up a tremendous amount of capital and technical expertise and takes many years to pay its way. If banks defensively rush into new systems, they will ultimately their customers risk abortive capital investments and large losses.

Nowhere is the debate clearer than in the area of home banking. At one end of the spectrum Mr Richard Lipp, of Chemical Bank, describes a world where the postal service delivering bits of paper from door to door will seem medieval. Instead, people will carry out their business and financial transactions from the comfort of their own home with a computer terminal and television screen.

At the other end of the spectrum stand hard bitten retail bankers who consider home banking at best a decadent self-indulgence and at worst an irrelevant distraction from the serious job of servicing their large branch networks.

So where does that leave us? An easy answer is to say that the market will sort it out. Banks which assess what their customers want and harness technology will survive and prosper. Those that get it wrong, and this could be either an individual organization or the entire retail bank industry, will fail. The new technology will mean no shortage of entrepreneurs to take their place.

Alternatively payment systems could be removed from the competitors arena completely. Under this scenario, ATMs, point-of-sale systems, home banking systems and other developments could be accessed by any organization - from the Midland to Marks and Spencer - and satisfied the prudential authorities and was prepared to pay its share.

In short, we are going to see a period of high risk, high cost and duplicated capital investment or an environment where organizations compete on price and service but not delivery systems? By the year 2000 we will undoubtedly have the latter but, as always, it is the pace of change which is uncertain.

Ian Marshall

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Norwegian oil stake sought by Volvo

Stockholm (Reuters) - Sweden's biggest carmaker, Volvo is seeking a 20 per cent stake in Saga Petroleum, one of three Norwegian oil companies operating in the North Sea, as the latest step in its policy of diversifying from vehicles into the oil business.

In 1979 Volvo tried to transfer 40 per cent of its stock to Norway in an oil-for-cars deal, but the plan met political opposition in Norway and was vetoed by Volvo's Swedish shareholders.

A statement from Volvo says that it would have the right to buy 20 per cent of Saga's oil production, which is due to rise to nine million barrels a year by 1990, from an estimated two million barrels this year.

Volvo's new strategy began last September when it took a minority stake in Hamilton Brothers Petroleum, a small US oil company with North Sea interests.

Volvo says the agreement with Saga, which would give the oil company the right to buy 6 per cent of Volvo's stock by 1993, is still subject to the approval of the Norwegian and Swedish authorities.

The car company says that its proposed stake in Saga, which would cost NKr408m (£26m) in a move to raise nearly NKr1,000m for the oil group with a new rights share issue and a debenture loan.

EEC move on tied pubs attacked

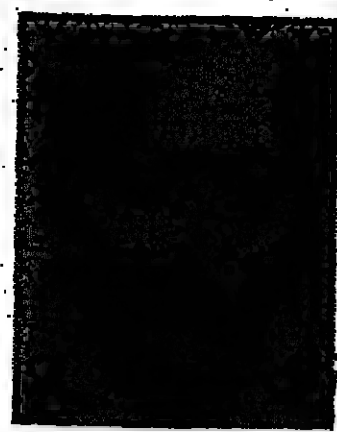
By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A proposed "English clause" in new EEC regulations affecting tied tenants of brewery-owned pubs has come under fire from a European Parliament committee.

It would be "a charter for abuse of a dominant market position", according to Mr Kenneth Collins, the British chairman of the parliamentary committee on the environment, public health and consumer protection.

The charge is made in a letter to Mr Frans Andriessen, EEC commissioner for competition. Mr Collins urges that if such a big change were made at the last minute in regulations due to operate from next month, more time should be given for further consultations. That would mean delay in bringing in the regulations.

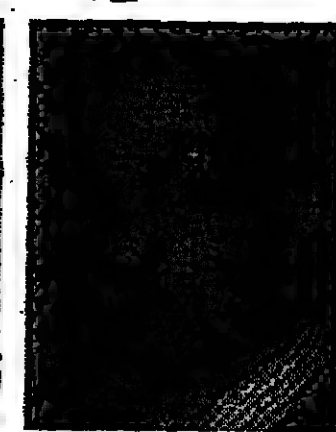
Discussions on the final draft have been going on for some weeks. In the draft the tie



Andriessen: he has been told of suggested changes

remains on draught and most packaged beers, a position supported by the Brewers Society and the National Union of Licensed Victuallers.

But the regulations as they stand would free pub tenants to buy non-beer goods including wine, spirits and soft drinks. This has been supported by the



Collins: "... a charter for abuse of a dominant market position."

licensed victuallers but the brewers have been against loosening the tie.

An "English clause" has been put forward which would retain the tie for a range of non-beer goods but with a number of guarantees to be incorporated in tenancy agreements. These

would cover several factors including pricing.

But Mr Collins is worried that there could be problems because of the weak bargaining position of tenants. The NULV has pointed out that tenants, even if offered goods at prices not less favourable than elsewhere, could still be disadvantaged because of the big volume discounts on offer to outlets like supermarkets.

Mr Collins' committee at its last meeting decided there was "little justification" for keeping the tie on non-beer supplies. Mr Collins told Mr Andriessen: "The suggested changes would not appear to meet the Commission's intended objective of reducing barriers to trade."

A debate in the European Parliament on the issue is to be held before the July deadline, possibly next Thursday.

Britain's brewers, in arguing against the relaxation of the tie, have warned that the character of the English pub is at risk.

Cash crisis averted at Eastern Airlines

Miami (AP-Dow Jones) - Nearly 16,000 management and other non-union employees of Eastern Airlines have approved a plan to divert 10 per cent of their pay into two in-house investment programmes, according to the airline.

The action is expected to defuse a potential financial crisis for the airline, whose lenders have linked any new loans to the acceptance of wage concessions and improved labour relations at the airline.

If its pilots and the International Association of Machinists go along with the wage-deferral plan, Eastern will save about \$200m (£126.5m) by the end of 1984, according to an Eastern spokesman. "The pilots look like they are going to go along with us too," he said.

The machinists' union has agreed to let its 12,000 members participate in the plan on an individual basis. But leaders of the two big pilots' union branches have opposed it.

Eastern posted a \$60.7m loss for the first quarter.

Under the wage-deferral programme, 6.5 per cent of each worker's pay will be withheld and invested in bonds paying 5 per cent interest - the bonds eventually can be converted into common stock. An additional 3.5 per cent will be invested in a programme that guarantees repayment with interest by June 1985.

Japan's latest feat of memory power

Kumamoto City (NYT) - The symbol of Japan's huge semiconductor industry - the 64K random access memory microchip - was developed on this verdant plain on the island of Kyushu.

It is also the point from which the leading companies of Japan's microchip industry will be introducing a new generation of computer memories and will be entering a phase that could be decisive in the battle with American chip makers.

After years of research, the Japanese are exporting the 256K RAM, a computer chip with four times the memory power of the 64K.

But all the concern in the United States about Japan's success in the 64K market - and its headstart in the 256K business - has made Japan appear an indomitable force in the semiconductor industry.

However, the Japanese have not yet done well in the newer product areas, said Mr John J.

Lazio Jr, senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & Quist. But the Japanese take one product at a time and then move on. So American semiconductor companies do have cause for concern.

But the Japanese are not without problems. The timing of the shift to full-scale 256K production will be tricky. Japanese companies such as NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu, which have invested large sums into 64K manufacturing have

not yet recovered those investments. And although they have made big strides in large-scale memories, they are behind with other semiconductor products.

American semiconductor makers, for example, are ahead in logic chips.

Accordingly, Dataquest, a Californian market research company estimated that the US chip industry still accounted for about 43 per cent of the \$14.6bn world semiconductor market last year.

US budget goes to Congress committee

Washington (Reuters) Members from the two chambers of Congress meet this week to try to shape a 1984 budget, but Congressional sources say the prospects are bleak that anything will be done to cut the massive United States deficits drastically.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have been wrestling for nearly six months over the budget for the financial year beginning on October 1. Each chamber has passed its own spending package, and the final resolution on the budget now rests with a conference committee of members from both houses.

The leading industrial countries voiced deep concern over the size of the United States deficits and their impact on the world economy, when they met at the Williamsburg summit.

President Reagan, according to senior Administration officials, hoped to use their statement to force Congress to reduce significantly the deficits through domestic spending cuts.

But aides to the budget negotiators see little likelihood of a big cut in deficits emerging from this week's talks.

Furthermore, there is no

guarantee that the conference committee can arrive at a budget that will be approved by both chambers.

The committee must reconcile differences between the Republican-controlled Senate budget proposal which calls for \$849.7bn in spending, and the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives proposal which calls for \$863.6bn on spending.

Some Congressional negotiators, and their aide are somewhat perturbed at the indictment of United States budget deficits contained in the Williamsburg summit declaration.

One aide said that the document, which was endorsed by Mr Reagan, was "a farce" because it was the President's economic programme of increased defence spending and big tax cuts that was largely responsible for making the deficits so high.

Opposition Democrats and members of Mr Reagan's Republican Party rewrote his budget, primarily because they were unhappy with his \$200bn plus deficits and his planned increase in defence spending at a time when further cuts in domestic programmes were being proposed.

Fitch Lovell

See announcement on page 2

U.S. \$150,000,000

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By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

This advertisement is published by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Thomas Tilling plc.

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A sixth-former looks at training prospects

Finding a way through the computer maze

How easy is it for the computer-smitten school leaver to gain information that will help to plot a way through a university course or industrial training? Benedict Knox, a sixth-former at the City of London School, wanted just such information. This is his report.

The choice of areas in which people work with computers is vast. The rapid increase in vacancies stems not only from the computer explosion, but also because in the past the large organisations have tended to recruit from within. They are now finding that this internal recruitment is insufficient to meet the demands of their expanding computer departments.

As a result of this expansion many young people are considering the possibility of a career in this field, particularly those who have had some contact with computers at home or at school.

In fact, obtaining comprehensive information about the multitude of different jobs available is none too simple.

From my own experience the quest for information and advice on careers in computing can take a great deal of time and be expensive, at times the detection powers of Sherlock Holmes on the one hand and the wisdom of Solomon on the other, are needed to penetrate the "dross" of some advertising and publicity material sent out: "You too can be a computer programmer".

For some time I have been collecting information about different career opportunities

offered by the computer industry and by organisations using computer systems.

My school's careers office reference library provided many leaflets and brochures describing the most common kinds of jobs available, and also the addresses of companies, careers advisory services and other sources of information.

While the resources available to careers offices are necessarily limited and photoreproduction equipment is expensive, retrieving and copying information manually is time-consuming. Another problem is the time and expense of mailing enquiries to individual organisations, many of whom take weeks to reply.

Those at school or university seeking information about a career in computers are invited to write to us about their experiences.

For the most part the information I received consisted of "facts sheets" which gave a rather superficial account of the types of work available and usually were restricted to descriptions of the same five categories: programming, systems analysis, computer operating, data preparation and word processing. These tend to be more readily available in large enterprises using main-frame computers, and from my inquiries so far only one organisation (the Inner London Education Authority's Central London Careers Office) appears to be putting out information

about the rapidly growing field of micro-computing.

Other sources of information are the British Computer Society (BCS), the National Computer Centre (NCC), and the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC).

The BCS is a professional association for people working with computers, and was founded 25 years ago. They put out four brochures, which present information in a standard question-and-answer format on the principal career areas, plus a general information leaflet. The brochures cover questions such as: what a particular job involves, educational requirements, career prospects, etc. The leaflet describes the aims of the society and lists sources of further information.

The NCC was set up by the government in 1966 for the purpose of promoting the effective use of computers. The centre issues two leaflets dealing with job opportunities for school-leavers and graduates. This material is similar to that issued by BCS, but with additional information on salaries, and recommending one of their publications, *Working with Computers*, which was not enclosed.

The COIC, part of the Manpower Services Commission, sent me their computer careers "pack", which is available in most careers reference libraries. Included were a "Career Outline", a "Career Special", which provided information similar to NCC, only in greater depth, and one of the



Manpower Services Working in... booklet, which provides a good introduction to computer applications with short descriptions of various jobs written by people working in them.

Many of the leaflets I received stated that "no previous knowledge or experience of computing is required for entry to training courses"; yet many unexplained technical terms are used, and these could be both daunting and unclear to the newcomer.

In addition to sending away for information, there are other sources - for example training courses and specialized careers lectures.

I attended one last year which

was organized jointly by the ILEA and the London Junior Chamber of Commerce, which was concerned with management in commerce and industry. The importance of this course for me was that as well as lectures and discussion groups it provided an opportunity to observe the workings of a major company - in my case NCR Computers, the choice of which was governed by my stated interest in a career in computers. This experience gave me practical contacts and insights and the chance to discuss with a typical employer various aspects of higher education and their relevance to career opportunities.

This initial survey has been necessarily limited in scope, and unfortunately both official careers advisory organisations, and companies concerned with computer development or utilisation, have been slow to respond to inquiries.

It is clear that much needs to be done to improve both access to, and scope of, information aimed to assist aspiring computer scientists and technicians to identify the various options open to them and to make well-judged decisions about their future careers.

● Benedict Knox will later assess the response that he received and give his conclusions.

Which vote for technology?

The election campaign has offered little direct guidance to anyone whose vote on Thursday might be influenced by the parties' policies towards the computer industry or even to science and technology in general.

The Conservatives did put Kenneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, on their platform at one of their daily press conferences to trumpet the increase in government support for new technologies from £100m in 1979-79 to £350m in 1983-84. But none of the parties has given much specific guidance about their plans to stimulate industrial innovation and research.

As usual, voters who are concerned about these issues must choose on the basis of the likely impact of the parties' overall economic and social policies on Britain's technological development. In particular, will the computer industry fare better under the centralized planning and control promised by Labour, the Tories' encouragement of private enterprise with selective government support, or the Alliance's half-way house?

Although no opinion poll has taken the political temperature of the industry during the campaign, my personal impression is that the Conservatives enjoy a wider margin of support among people whose jobs depend on making, selling, servicing or using computers than in the country as a whole.

Nevertheless a considerable number of electronics and computer workers are active members of the Labour Party and at least five are standing as parliamentary candidates.

The section of the Conservative manifesto headed "Help for the new technologies" offers little more than a continuation of the Government's existing policies on information technology, including measures announced before the campaign started, such as implementing the Alvey programme, extending the Micros-in-schools and IT Centre schemes, and sanctioning new cable networks for entertainment, tele-shopping and tele-banking.

The most interesting promise is to "help firms to launch new products through pilot schemes and public purchasing", one complaint by British manufacturers is that government procurement policy has been less helpful here than in most competing countries.

Labour would use its proposed National Investment

bank to channel funds from the financial institutions into long-term investment in new technology, and it offers the cooperation of the trade unions in using technology "to aid a product-based recovery of the economy". On telecommunications, Labour advocates a national broad-band cable system, under the exclusive control of British Telecom; it would take in Mercury, the privately owned network for business communications.

Electronics is specifically mentioned as one of the industrial sectors in which Labour would take "a significant public stake". Presumably a Labour government would not be satisfied with Immos, the fledgling state-owned semiconductor firm. ICL might be a tempting and relatively inexpensive candidate for nationalization, with a current stock market valuation of £320m. A more ambitious candidate would be GEC, worth £5,900m.

The UK subsidiaries of the giant American computer companies, which represent such an important part of the British hardware industry, will find the Labour manifesto most palatable. The party's proposed Foreign Investment Unit, which would monitor the multinational's activities closely, sounds had enough.

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

But the real threat is Labour's pledge to leave the EEC. Over the past 10 years many American companies have sent research and manufacturing facilities here so as to enjoy the benefits of tariff-free trading within the EEC.

A more appealing commitment by Labour, which also features in the Alliance manifesto, is to shift research and development expenditure away from defence. Many people in the electronics industry - and not only on the political left - believe that the commercial development of computers in this country is damaged by the way military R&D swallows up financial resources and precious engineering manpower, without much payback in the civilian sector.

The Conservatives recognize the problem but talk about developing better mechanisms to transfer technology out of the defence sector without cutting it.

First, get the spelling right

Are you irritated by the spelling "program" for what you think ought to be a computer programme? You may think it is just an Americanism we can do without. After all, who wants to write "color" when "colour" is obviously right and proper?

But perhaps it is now worth taking a closer look at these two spellings. Whichever you use, the word has arrived to stay in its new meaning as a sequence of instructions for a computer to follow. So we had better try to get the spelling sorted out.

When I was working with the British Army in 1959 on one of their first computers, the local military hierarchy decreed that computer programmes were "programs". Perhaps it was supposed to show the difference from other kinds of military programme. And maybe also from theatre and television programmes - none of us was very clear about what we were doing in those days.

In 1960 a *Times* Computer Supplement used program as "a spelling now adopted in computer terminology". It was a slight pity that this was not reflected in *The Times Literary Supplement* in 1971 when it said that a future world chess champion "could quite conceivably be a computer programme". But perhaps it takes literature more than years to catch up with technology.

Meanwhile, in 1962 no less a body than the British Standards Institution, a fount of authority on technical matters, had produced a standard on data processing terms and said that "program" was the one to use. The latest version of this is BS 3527 01.04.02, 1976 - for those who like to check up on such things - and it goes so far as to deprecate "programme" in this context. There cannot be many English words which actually have an official British Standard spelling, but computer program is one of them.

A little research shows that "program" is not as alien as we might think. The spelling "colour" has been around since the fourteenth century in England and "color" is definitely not one of ours. In contrast, "program" was much preferred for many years by English writers. Seemingly it comes from the same bit of Greek that gives us anagram

and diagram. Have you seen any good "diagrammes" lately?

Up to 1800 or so, "program" reigned. Then someone thought he would try the Frenchified form "programme". And during the nineteenth century it slowly gained ground. Even so, George Bernard Shaw was using "program" in the 1890s. In 1908 it was still very highly regarded by the *OED*, which placed it firmly first before the upstart "programme" and specifically said it was preferable to it - and this long before the electronic computer.

Since then of course "programme" has taken over completely for the general expression, and no one would want to up the clock back. But the older English spelling "program" has been revived for a new use. It is healthy new growth on an old rootstock, not the importing of a foreign solecism.

The latest word seems to lie with the 1982 Supplement to the *OED* (Volume O to Sz). The editors say that program is standard North American, and programme is standard British, except that the former is usual everywhere in connection with computers. So kindly do not be irritated by "program"; increase your literacy and the richness of the language by using it in the new British way.

Derek Bradbury



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JOB SCENE

What it means to be UK trained

The lure of international travel has been the downfall of many experienced UK computer staff and the making of many others. A high international reputation makes the UK a favourite site for software development centres and a happy hunting ground for recruitment agencies with international connections.

The UK has a high reputation for software, partly because users have had to develop their applications with less investment in hardware than American users, hence they have had to use their software ingenuity to squeeze more out of the hardware.

This background has made UK-trained and experienced staff very attractive for foreign users looking for the personnel to develop new systems. California, Florida, the Middle East and the Far East all regularly feature in advertising campaigns.

The US continues to be the favourite. It has the reputation of offering the most advanced systems because international computer vendors tend to launch their equipment in the US before announcing it in Europe. It also has the reputation of paying the highest salaries and offering the best standard of living.

Even if the location for the contract is not the US there should be no language problems because the Americanized version of English used in the computer industry is universal, as universal as the types of equipment sold by the big vendors across the globe.

Staff with experience of IBM equipment have greatest opportunities. IBM equipment is universal, a 3033 processor is the same in Cincinnati, Bahrain or Birmingham and its control software likewise. Staff with experience of ICL equipment have less chance of catching an overseas flight on such a contract because of the restricted position ICL has in international markets; unless,

that is, the staff have no political objections to working in South Africa or can take the chill in Scandinavia, where ICL has quite a big base of users.

Whatever the climate or politics, however, there are dangers in taking on overseas assignments which have put back the career of several contractors. There is the occasional, but none the less real, danger that the chain of responsibility between the client overseas and the recruitment agency to the contractor is too long for really accurate information to filter through about the proposed work.

There have been some horror stories recently where staff have left their job and their home only to find they were not working on the project originally described or, in one recent case, were engaged but never paid.

Even if the contract work is as described and the payments start rolling in the atmosphere in the installation may not be very welcoming. Sometimes permanent staff resent the contractors' get on with their own work and reinforcing cliques in the data processing department.

Such experiences can provide an irritating episode in a career which, before the lure of travel, salary and the encouragement of the recruitment agency took over, was progressing steadily if not spectacularly. But for every unhappy experience there are hundreds of good ones. Salaries are better, the chances of working on an exciting development project are high and it makes a very good entry on a cv.

European assignments are now proving popular with the chances of coming back home at the weekend; a stepping stone to more exotic locations where the work, whatever the scenery, proves to be the same.

Richard Sharpe

LETTERS

Financing students

From J. G. H. Pearce, coordinator FMS programme, School of Production Studies, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford.

The world's first masters degree course in flexible manufacturing systems incorporating computer-aided manufacturing and control is now nearing completion in the School of Production Studies at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Eight students, seven honours graduates and an experienced C. Eng., started the course last October.

Since then they have been through a comprehensive lecture programme in CAD, CAM, robotics, production and stock control, quality control, human and industrial relations, management accounting, flexible manufacturing systems and many other topics to give them a very broad based course in how to make industry more flexible. At the same time they have been involved in a group project and an individual project.

The future of the students seems to be rosy as most of the non-company sponsored ones are already on their second interview with several companies.

With the education cuts the future of courses such as the FMS relies on money from industry. It is surprising how little it costs to finance a student on a one year M.Sc. at Cranfield Institute of Technology. Fees of £1,500 plus a student grant of say £3,000 covers tuition and accommodation (single student rates).

The company would normally recover these costs from the results of the individual

project which would be undertaken within the company. It is also hoped that EITB will recognise this course as one qualifying for their training grants.

So far the 1984 eleven students have been offered places and applications are still being received, but only two are already financed, two more will be financed through SERC, and there are six Manufacturing Services Commission grants available for students over the age of 27. If you have not anyone on your own staff to send, why not sponsor one of those already accepted by CIT?

From E. N. G. Alcock, Portland Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

I have been teaching O level computer studies for four years. I now wish to broaden my knowledge of computing by reading for an MSc in computer at Birmingham University. But there are financial impediments: my employing authority regards the MSc as insufficiently down to earth and my own local authority does not give grants for advanced degrees.

Is there a kindly company which might provide some financial help in return for the possibility of (a) a grateful future employee and (b) dissertation based on some aspect of that company's computing needs?

From Baron Alan, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, Berkshire.

Maybe it is a sign of the times, but shoe shops seem to have given up use of an order book, replacing customers' personal requirements to an automatic stock replacement punch card system. I may have feet in size above the norm, but I have to admit a certain surprise when advised by an assistant, after a negative search, to "telephone another branch as our computer does the ordering". What lies beyond such horizons?



Mr A. Harber (left) of Hucclecote library instructs a prospective borrower, Mr F. Fitton, in setting up the Sinclair Spectrum. Photograph by Brian Duggan

Borrow a micro

When public libraries first moved on from lending books and diversified into records, cassettes and pictures, there were those traditionalists who were sceptical of their new role. Now, libraries have taken a further step - into micro computers.

Computers have been in evidence in libraries for many years, for issuing databases, information systems and general administrative tools, but there are now schemes to bring the power of the micro directly to the customer.

Gloucester County Libraries have just launched a pilot scheme in their Hucclecote branch, which enables the public to borrow a complete micro system, packed into a compact carrying case. The system is the 16K Sinclair Spectrum, cassette recorder, all the leads needed for operation, a

demonstration program, and two blank tapes for the customers' own attempts at programming.

For a returnable deposit, the borrower is given a short setting-up demonstration by the library staff, pays £10 for a minimum of two weeks hire, and is sent on his way (quoting the rather coy words in the library publicity material), "to sit at the keyboard as long as you like, in the privacy and comfort of your own home".

County Librarian Bernard Stradling hopes the scheme will be self-financing, and makes the point that it is only an extension of the traditional role of the library, in this case issuing information electronically rather than through the printed word. He sees the scheme as the ideal method of letting a

prospective micro buyer try a system at low cost before making a larger financial commitment.

Following a different path, but with the same end in sight, Bedford County Libraries have received a £90,000 grant from the Department of Industry and are planning to establish community computer centres in selected public libraries in their area. The centres will be equipped with 20 ICL Imas machines, two BBCs, and twelve Sinclair Spectrums, together with a full range of supporting software.

Eileen Savage, the assistant county librarian, who has helped initiate the scheme, says the project has two main aims: to make micro available at all major library branches, thus

giving the public an opportunity to improve computer literacy, and to help develop the in-house use of computers as public databases, with listings of council minutes, planning applications and local organisations.

She hopes that after a free introductory training session a prospective user will book a machine and run programs such as word processing, spreadsheets, or simple data handling. Staff reaction, says Miss Savage, was very enthusiastic, a much needed boost to morale during the present climate of cuts in council expenditure.

These two systems will not doubt soon be followed by similar schemes, bringing nearer the day when customers queue for the latest Barbara Cartland and a portable micro computer system at the same desk.

Geoffrey Ellis

The French move in

COMPUTER BRIEFING

FRANCE, which has nominated 1983 as Computer Year, backed by a programme of exhibitions and conferences, staged "The First International Software Products Fair" in Paris last week with nearly 200 exhibitors.

The United Kingdom announcement was from Intelligence (UK) who introduced a French language version of Micro-Modeler, a UK-designed business planning package. Further versions are being made available for other European languages.

Supporting the marketing of Micro-Modeler in Europe is the recently-established Cresta Marketing, headed by John Standoff, formerly of IBM, Intel and Storage Technology. By concentrating on providing locally-tailored products and services, he has seen Cresta become a major distributor of software packages and training aids with offices in London, Paris, Munich, Geneva and New York.

The international aspect of marketing software was evident on the MicroPro stand. All their best selling products, including word processing packages Wordstar and Mail-Merge, have been translated into French, Dutch, German, Italian and Spanish. Among the United Kingdom companies represented were Cambridge Systems Group and EPS Consultants. The Hereford-based company Head-Line Communication, who market the Sound Training audio cassette teaching packages, reported that translation was already being planned for all their basic product ranges.

Three-day show
THURSDAY is election day, but there is a dedicated band of enthusiasts who have the date

ringed in their diaries for another reason. June 9 marks the opening of the three-day Commodore Computer Show at the Cunard Hotel, Hammersmith, where among the items making their debut, will be the new 64Portable, appearing here for the first time. Other newcomers will be a 12 inch colour monitor for the VIC20/64, a new professional disc drive and a daisy wheel printer. In addition to the games available, an increasing amount of business software, much of it for the 64, will be on display. The show runs until Saturday.

AFTER all the zapping shoot-em-down games which seem to proliferate for home micros, it is refreshing to see the familiar family favourite of Scrabble making its appearance. Written by Pison it is available for the 48K Sinclair Spectrum. It offers four levels of play and half finished games can be saved to tape for playing later.

Executive style

The popular Epson HX20 portable computer is now available in a limited "Executive" style package. The case is of simulated leather, and there are three new software packages, a memo writer, spread sheet and calculator, aimed at the status seeking executive.

MENTOR Graphics, a fast-growing American supplier of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) systems, has opened its first European office at Spencer's Wood, Reading. It expects sales to reach \$20m this year and \$50m in 1984, including a high percentage in Europe.

This, says managing director Tony Goodfellow, helps non-typists. The keys are designed for use by gloved fingers and include yes/no keys for single key-stroke answers.

The computer has been designed to withstand shocks of up to 140g... the equivalent of dropping it on to solid concrete from waist height) and is hermetically sealed. It will operate at temperatures ranging from minus 30 to 70 degrees centigrade, and function in 100 per cent humidity.

The machine runs on rechargeable batteries, working in Microsoft M-Basic, displays up to two lines, each of 40 characters on a LCD screen. With obvious applications in the industrial military and scientific fields, the Nomad will be marketed at prices starting from £2,235 for the 64K version. A second factory unit at Milton Keynes has been taken over to cope with production.

UK Events

Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London, June 7-9

4th Commodore Computer Show, Cunard International Hotel, London, June 9-11

Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Witley, June 12

Computer Fair, Earls Court, London, June 16-19

Computer Open Day Exhibition, Holiday Inn, London, June 16

Fyde Computer Show, Writter Gardens, Blackpool, June 17-19

Compec North '83, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 21-23

Compiled by Personal Computer News

People/Peter Harris of Torch

Starting young

When Peter Harris says that Torch Computers is a young company, he does not only mean that it was founded less than two years ago. Harris, who is managing director, is 25 years old. The chairman, Martin Vileland-Boddy, is 30. Two other key executives, software director Raymond Anderson and hardware director Alan Wright, are respectively 24 and 22.

Youth is just one of the unusual things about Torch, for while Anderson and Wright are both products of the Cambridge University computer laboratory, Vileland-Boddy and Harris are chartered accountants. "Before Torch, our computer knowledge was pretty minimal", Peter Harris admits. "We are now experts by experience." He has never attended a computer course. "I don't believe in education after about 22 or 23."

It may sound like the cult of the amateur, but the results have been spectacular. Torch started delivering its first computers last October. By the end of the trading year in June, Harris expects sales to have reached just over £3m.

"After that it's very difficult to say," he comments, "but I'll be surprised if sales in the second year are not over £10m."

Torch Computers began as a spin-off. Early in 1981, Harris and Vileland-Boddy were running a consultancy in Cambridge to raise small company finance, and rented an office to Acorn Computers.

Soon afterwards, Acorn won the contract to produce the BBC micro, and Torch was set up to market a business version. Since then, Torch has become increasingly independent.

Venture capitalists have fallen over each other to pack the company. The background of

the founders obviously helped, but Harris does much more than drum up finance and keep an eye of the ledgers. His conversation is full of confident references to processor boards, modems and disk drives. "People don't believe a chartered accountant can be a creative person," he remarks.

But he thinks that the commercial outlook of Vileland-Boddy and himself has been important to Torch. He speaks warmly of the contributions which the technical team has made, and maintains close links with Cambridge, but feels it is important to keep the young company's feet on the ground.

"In the early days a project would be suggested, and we'd think it was a good idea. Then we realized it was a complete red herring. That's one of the benefits of being a non-technical person."

Torch Computers has come a long way in a short time. It now has impressive country-house headquarters near Cambridge, a factory in north Wales backed by the Welsh Development Agency, and a capitalisation of £1.25m.

Roger Woolnough

Computer on the campus

Hoboken, New Jersey

For the last nine months 80 freshmen at the Stevens Institute of Technology here have been pioneers, the first college students in the country to be required to buy microcomputers for use in their course work.

By next autumn all 500 freshmen at Stevens, as well as the freshmen at Clarkson College in Potsdam, NY, will have to own microcomputers.

Teachers say that more and more schools are deciding that as the computer continues to play a major part in American life, it is not enough to have a computer centre on every campus - a computer for every student is needed.

The future environment for engineers, scientists and managers will include a computer on every desk and access to an entire computer system within the organization, said Joseph Moeller, Jr., Stevens' associate dean of educational development. "We want our students to be fully fluent in the use of computers - they will have to have that kind of capability."

Last September Stevens required the 80 freshmen who were studying sciences or systems planning and management to buy 800s microcomputers. In their freshman mathematics class, an introduction to computing, they were taught to write programs they could use in other courses.

In chemistry they created three-dimensional models of molecules and observed differences as they changed the equations. In physics they built cannons on their computer screens and mathematically measured the trajectories of shells. And in calculus they drew charts of the solutions to give them a picture of equations.

You can buy machines and create a lot of ballyhoo," said Roger Pimkhim, a professor of pure and applied mathematics who taught the freshman

course. "We set about to get the curriculum changed."

As other colleges prepare to implement similar requirements in the next few years, they are watching the experience at Stevens.

Administrators at the 113-year-old coeducational engineering school which overlooks Manhattan from the banks of the Hudson River, say about 200 colleges have asked how the program is working.

Drexel University in Philadelphia will require its freshmen to have microcomputers by January, 1984. Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh has similar plans for 1986.

On campus, the arrival of the microcomputer has given rise to a new way of looking at academic problems. Some professors say that with computers they have covered in the freshman year what they would not have taught until the sophomore year. Some students who at first used their computers to knock asteroids off the video screen, now say they would rather program than play games.

Computer dealers discounted the cost of computers to Stevens' students because of the volume of sales. The college also contributed money to reduce the cost further. The Atari 800s, which sell for \$1,300 cost freshmen \$747 last year.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation in 1977, the Stevens Institute began revising its curriculum to incorporate microcomputers. In some courses computers were not required, though the 80 freshmen who had the machines were free to use them if they wished. But the course plan for the freshman mathematics class, taken only by the 80 students with microcomputers, was changed markedly to include computer work.

Changing the courses to accommodate the computer also meant changing the way professors taught them. There are some faculty members who do not know how to use the computer, and are not interested. Mr. Moeller said. That will change by next year when courses in every major subject at the Institute will be adapted to computers.

William R. Greer
©New York Times

Computer Appointments

Defence ADP Training Centre Lecturer- Computer Systems

The Centre, at Blandford Camp, Dorset is responsible for the professional ADP training of officers and NCOs of the Armed Forces and MOD civilians. It has a DEC 10 main-frame computer with 2700 mini-computers as front-end and remote processors. Two Fortran/Algol 7000 computers are used for real-time training. All courses are residential.

The range of basic courses are: fundamental programming, systems analysis and design, and programming. Other courses cover real-time systems and project management. There is an Advanced Course (30 weeks) in preparation for RCS.

The person appointed will be expected to lecture to all courses (training will be given, if necessary in particular aspects) and to contribute to the development of the subjects taught.

Ministry of Defence

Candidates (men and women) must have a degree in computer science or related subject, or have taken the DADPTC Advanced ADP Course, or hold equivalent qualifications. They must also have had 3 years' experience in the application or teaching of ADP and be experienced lecturers or be able to lecture.

Starting salary within the range GR02B-GR2895 (under review) according to qualifications and experience. Accommodation may be available. Promotion prospects.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 28 June 1983) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconon Ltd, Redwood, Hants RG22 9B, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 6851 (enquiries service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: C/MS/832.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER (part-time)

A Computer Programmer, part-time, with the possibility of becoming full-time in the near future if desired, is needed to work on a number of research projects concerned with medical statistics and epidemiological studies of childhood cancer.

Familiarity with one or more of the following would be an advantage: a statistical package, Algal 68 or Fortran, communication between mainframes and microcomputers.

This will initially be a half-time appointment paid pro-rata on the lower half of the University Research 1B Scale (£5,560-£9,370 under review) starting as soon as possible. Applications stating previous computing experience and giving the names of two referees should be sent to Dr G. J. Draper, Childhood Cancer Research Group, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford OX2 6HE. Further details are obtainable on request (phone Oxford 726444).

SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST SAUDI ARABIA

Leading Saudi Arabian company requires the services of experienced computer Analysts/Programmer with sound knowledge of an IBM System 34 installation.

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Please contact in confidence.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE NAMED
COMPANY ARE REQUESTED ON OR BEFORE
WEDNESDAY 15th JULY 1982 to send notices
of their names and addresses and particulars of
their shares in the company to the Secretary,
RICHARD ANDREW SEGAL, at 18
Glenferrie Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, WF2 9JG,
in order that they may be entitled to attend the
Annual General Meeting of the Company and if so required by
the Company to vote on any resolution which may
be put before it. The meeting will be held at 10
a.m. on 15th July 1982 at the offices of the
Secretary at 18 Glenferrie Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, WF2 9JG.
In default thereof they will be deemed to
have waived their right to attend and vote at the
meeting and to have agreed that any resolution
passed thereat shall be binding on them.

Dated this 27th day of May 1982

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 00.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.
- 03.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.
- 05.00 Election Call. In the studio with Sir Robin Day is Mrs Thatcher. Anyone who would like to ask a question, should ring 01-580 4411. The lines are open from 8.00 am (with Radio 4) to 10.00.
- 10.00 For Schools. Colleges: Animals in Danger (ends at 11.15), 11.40 Mind Stretchers (11.15-11.45), 12.05 Safety in the Home, 12.15 Close-down.
- 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandra Marshall. The weather details come from Michael Fish, 1.00 Regional news for London and SE only; Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles, 1.05 Day Out. Derek Jones spends a day in the Severn Valley, 1.35 Interval.
- 1.45 Heads and Tails. (r) 2.00 You and Me. For four- and five-year-olds, presented by Yasmin Pottgauer. (r) 2.15 For Schools. Colleges: Animals in Danger, 2.30 Mr Smith's Alpaca. The saga of a homesteaded alpaca, told by Anthony Smith. (r) 3.15 Your Songs of Praise Choice, presented by Thora Hird (shown on Sunday). 3.35 Regional news (not London or Scotland).
- 3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. 4.20 Cartoon. Three shorts featuring Scooby and Scrappy Doo. (r) 4.40 Take Two. Young viewers' requests for clips from their favourite television programmes. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Think of a Number. (r) 5.40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six.
- 6.22 Nationwide.
- 6.45 Triangle. Episode 17 of the North Sea ferry saga. Sarah Hallam finds out that Ted Anderson has wanted a stay in a hotel, but decides to do nothing about it.
- 7.10 Looking Good, Feeling Fit. The bodies beautiful, Sarah Kennedy and Christopher Jiles, examine a way to minimise the risk of cancer by Jane Fonda's workout and go weight training with Wilkie.
- 7.40 Tales of the Gold Monkey. Jack comes to the rescue of an old prospector buddy.
- 8.30 Sorry Timothy becomes jealous when a cousin replaces him in his mother's affections. (r)
- 9.00 Election Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
- 9.10 News and Campaign Report from Michael Buerk and Fred Emery.
- 9.50 The Visit. The third of Desmond Wilcox's series about momentous, personal occasions. The boy David follows an eight-year-old Peruvian Indian boy whose fate is being rebuilt by Scottish plastic surgeon, Ian Jackson, as he returns to the Mayo Clinic in the United States.
- 10.50 Dean Martin. This is Your Lunch. Highlights from today's 55th birthday celebrations at a Variety Club lunch at London's Hilton Hotel.
- 11.28 News headlines.
- 11.30 Phil Sneyers' (r).
- 11.55 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and with headlines at 8.30; Robert Kee's election special with Roy Jenkins at 7.30; Bucks Video at 7.50; behind Vince Hill's front door at 8.05; the day's television previewed at 8.30; your and your body at 8.05; and exercises at 8.15. Closedown at 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.30 For Schools. Elementary arithmetic 9.45 AM about wool. For the hearing impaired. 10.04 Recycling rubbish. 10.21 Child development. 10.43 Part two of the documentary Wives and Sneezes. 11.05 Rock climber. 11.22 French conversation.
- 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Another seaside adventure for Robin and Rosie Cockle. (r) 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynn with the story of Jack and his friends. (r) 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.
- 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 News 1.45 News 1.55 News 2.00 News 2.10 News 2.20 News 2.30 News 2.40 News 2.50 News 3.00 News 3.10 News 3.20 News 3.30 News 3.40 News 3.50 News 4.00 News 4.10 News 4.20 News 4.30 News 4.40 News 4.50 News 5.00 News 5.10 News 5.20 News 5.30 News 5.40 News 5.50 News 6.00 News 6.10 News 6.20 News 6.30 News 6.40 News 6.50 News 7.00 News 7.10 News 7.20 News 7.30 News 7.40 News 7.50 News 8.00 News 8.10 News 8.20 News 8.30 News 8.40 News 8.50 News 9.00 News 9.10 News 9.20 News 9.30 News 9.40 News 9.50 News 10.00 News 10.10 News 10.20 News 10.30 News 10.40 News 10.50 News 11.00 News 11.10 News 11.20 News 11.30 News 11.40 News 11.50 News 12.00 News 12.10 News 12.20 News 12.30 News 12.40 News 12.50 News 1.00 News 1.10 News 1.20 News 1.30 News 1.40 News 1.50 News 2.00 News 2.10 News 2.20 News 2.30 News 2.40 News 2.50 News 3.00 News 3.10 News 3.20 News 3.30 News 3.40 News 3.50 News 4.00 News 4.10 News 4.20 News 4.30 News 4.40 News 4.50 News 5.00 News 5.10 News 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